

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1618.—VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1866.

(STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.
(UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 23 years.)

Mr. CROFTS offers the FOLLOWING SHARES at net prices (all calls paid):—
Central Minera, 18s. 6d.; 25 South Darren, £23½; 50 West Wheal Kitty, 10s.;
Great Retallack, 11s. 6d.; 10 Clifford, £10; 25 East Carn Brea, £13½; 10 Marke
Valley, £2½; 10 Tincroft, £10; 15 East Lovell, £6½; 25 North Trekerby, £23½;
Wheal Grenville, 24s.; 50 East Grenville, £23½; 20 Frank Mills, £3; 100 Fron
tino and Bolivia, 7s. 9d.; 20 Chontales, £23½; 50 Anglo-Brazilian (9s. paid), 10s.;
Don Pedro, 17s.; 100 Mineral Rights, 13s.; 5 West Chiverton, £63½; 10 Great
Laxey, £20½; 8 Great Vor, £23; 5 East Basset, £12½; 20 Chiverton Moor, £4½;
West Caradon, £5; 10 Trosavean.

* P. S. FRIDAY.—See report from TRESAYNE, which has considerably en
hanced the value of the shares, and made scarce to buy.
Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 10 Cam
borne Yean, 22s. 6d.; 20 Crebhor, 10s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton, £6½; 10 Clifford,
£10; 20 Chiverton Moor, £5; 50 Chontales, £11½; 20 Central Minera, 20s.; 50
Calbeck Fells, 25s.; 50 Central Snailbeach, 25s.; 10 East Caradon, £7; 50 East
Jane, 10s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 22s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell, £6½; 50 East Gren
ville, 42s. 6d.; 10 East Rosewarne, 10s.; 10 Frank Mills, £3½; 50 Frontino and
Bolivia; 5 Great Laxey, £20; 20 Great North Laxey, 37s.; 5 Great Vor, £21½;
20 North Trekerby, £23½; 20 New Wheal Lovell; 20 New Trelawny, 10s. 6d.;
10 Prince of Wales, 21s. 6d.; 200 Rossa Grande, 3s. 6d.; 40 Rosewarne United,
13s. 6d.; 50 Royalton, 12s. 6d. (20s. paid); 5 St. Ives Consols, £4½; 5 West Car
adon, £5; 100 West Kitty, 9s. 9d.

MR. LELEAN BUYS AND SELLS ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
STOCKS AND SHARES, and advises parties who consult him for profit
able and safe investments.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE
REGISTER should be consulted by all who wish to review the state of
the markets for the preceding month; and to find a description of the most
eligible investments returning 10 per cent. and upwards. Single copies, 6d.
each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, and sold by Messrs. Pott
and Son, Nos. 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT,
BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining
Exchange, DEALS largely in MINING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER,
at closest market prices.

GEORGE RICE will BUY, at the highest market prices, for cash down, SHARES
in the FOLLOWING MINES:
Chiverton Moor. East Caradon. Prince of Wales.
St. Chiverton. East Lovell. St. John del Rey (Gold).
Chontales (Gold). Frontino (Gold). Wheal Grenville.
Clifford Amalgamated. Great Wheal Vor. West Chiverton.
East Grenville. Marke Valley. Wheal Crebhor.
East Carn Brea. North Trekerby. Washoe Gold.
Money lent on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.

GREAT WHEAL VOR—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S
COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, is a BUYER, for cash down, of
any part of 100 shares in this mine, and will give the highest market price.
Sellers will please state number of shares.

GEORGE RICE, of 5, COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL,
LONDON, can now state that the shares which he recommended last
week have already risen considerably in price, and will must go very much
higher. Apply at once for G. RICE's list.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING
EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Gren
ville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Valuable information relative to the merits of the following mines will be for
warded on application:—
Great Laxey. Central Snailbeach. Rosewarne Consols.
East Grenville. Great So. Chiverton. East Chiverton.
North Jane. North Trekerby. Prince of Wales.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, either as BUYERS or SELLERS, in all kinds of
mining shares, at net prices.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, and
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., tenders his services to the public
in the sale or purchase of mining and other securities, at close net prices. A
selected list on application. Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND
SHAREDEALERS,
16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. WILSON, WARD, and Co. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES,
at market prices:—Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Calbeck Fells, Pen
hale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Trekerby. Can recommend
two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on ap
plication.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), has business for
cash or account as a BUYER or SELLER of the following shares, the latest
limits of which are attached:—Drake Walls, 2s. 6d.; East Russell, £2½; £23½;
Prince of Wales, 17s. 6d. 20s., call paid; Great Retallack, 9s. 12s.; Clifford,
£2½; £23½; East Basset, £12½; £15; Great Vor, £20½; £21½; East Lovell, £2½;
£7½; New Lovell, £2½; Cook's Kitchen, £23½; £23; Seton, £13s. £14s.;
Marke Valley, £23½; £24; East Caradon, £6½; £7; Chiverton Moor, £4½; £5½;
Graham and St. Aubyn, £2½; £3; Ury, state price.
All orders negotiated at closest net prices.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in all the LEADING
MINES in DEVON and CORNWALL.
WANTED TO BUY any part of 2000 Prince of Wales, at market prices; 20
Great Vor, 50 Clifford, 50 East Caradon, 100 Marke Valley, 100 North Trekerby,
5 Seton, 50 West Caradon, 50 West Chiverton, 50 Trosavean, 20 Herodsfoot, 30
Buller, 20 East Lovell; 300 Calbeck Fells, 100 Bedford United, 20 Central Mi
ner, 200 Great Retallack, 50 East Carn Brea, 30 Chiverton Moor, 2 Devon Consols,
200 Drake Walls.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I called attention when at 4s. per share; at present
time 20s., 22s. 6d. The market went flatter on operators taking profits. I still
advise purchase of them at above prices. I have reports from the most eminent
men in Cornwall, all of whom pronounce it to be a first-class property. This is
bearing out my report of the mine. I believe it to be a very great prize, and
should not be at all surprised to see shares very high.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.
Office hours, Ten till Four.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of
avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying
to Messrs. BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9,
SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold.
Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MR. WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound
DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at
net prices:—100 West Wh. Kitty; 200 Port Phillip, 13s.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian,
10s.; 75 Great Retallack, 11s.; 50 Cuddra; 5 East Basset, £13; 5 Tincroft, £9½;
40 Grenville, 19s.; 30 East Grenville, £1 19s.; 2 Minera, £17½; 80 East Chiv
erton; 50 New Treleigh, 12s. 6d.; 120 Calbeck Fells, 19s.; 30 Quebrada (fully
paid), £2; 1 West Sharp Tor, £21; 100 Hollybush, £2; 150 East Seton, 7s.; 5
West Caradon, £5½; 40 Prince of Wales, 18s.; 25 North Trekerby, £23½; 2
Devon Great Consols; 100 Don Pedro, 16s.; 70 Okel Tor, 6s.; 100 Chontales, £2;
50 Mineral Rights, 12s. 6d.; 50 South Callington, 27s.; 5 Great Vor; 100 Bottle
Hill, 1s. 3d.; 20 Central Minera, 18s.; 75 Alamillos; 50 Vallanzasca, 19s.; 50
West Canada; 150 Rossa Grande, 3s. 3d.; 200 Frontino and Bolivia; 5 St. John
del Rey; 50 Washoe Gold.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—PETER WATSON'S
"WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday (Friday, the 24th inst.)
No. 385, price 6d. each copy, contains two special inspection reports, and other
information respecting this mine.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—A special report (of an inspection
made on Wednesday last) can be seen in "PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY
MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday, No. 385.
N.B.—PETER WATSON recommends an immediate purchase of these shares at
their present depressed price.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TIN AND COPPER MINES.—PRESENT DEPRESSED
PRICES—as to BUYING or SELLING.—PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY
MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST" of Friday next (Aug. 31), No. 386,
will contain important information as to the desirability of buying or selling
shares in several mines, and as to their future prospects.—79, Old Broad-street,
London, E.C.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK AND
SHARE LIST.—Sent out by every evening mail to country subscribers,
and in time for the same evening's delivery in and around London. Gives
the latest correct closing prices of stocks and shares, &c., of the day.
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PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.,
is a BUYER or SELLER of Trosavean, East Lovell, Great Vor, Clifford,
Tincroft, North Trekerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, East Caradon, Credit
Foncler, Anglo-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the
current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD
STREET AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
MR. POWELL TRANSACTS BUSINESS at net prices as BUYER or SELLER
of SHARES in all the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES for
cash or the fortnightly account, and can recommend for investment several
mines, the shares in which will, in all probability, considerably advance in
market value during the coming six months.
Aug. 24, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS
BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES,
MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices.
Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.
Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.
References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR should be
consulted by all interested in any description of marketable securities;
those who have received it in regular course can best appreciate value of same.
Circular for this month now ready, gratis, post free.
48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Aug. 24, 1866.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING DEALERS,
7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

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19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has
FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
40 North Minera, 1s. 3d. 5 North Chiverton, 26s. 80 Prince of Wales, 19s. 6d.
40 West Kitty, 10s. 9d. 30 E. Carn Brea, 25s. 9d. 5 Buller, £10½.
1 West Seton, £11½. 15 Chiverton, 8s. 6d. (call 1 Wheal Seton, £137½.
15 Cook's Kitchen, £2 13s. paid). 30 Central Minera, 19s.
5 East Basset, £13½. 10 Clifford, £9 12s. 6d. 50 Min. Rights, 13s.
80 North Croft, 10s. 6d. 50 Cen. Snailbeach, 28s. 6d. 25 Chiv. Moor, £5 1s. 3d.
50 Chontales, 8s. 6d. 2 West Chiverton, £61½. 3 Providence, £23½.
50 Crebhor, 11s. 10 Great Laxey, £20½. 15 East Lovell, £7½.
10 Tincroft, £9½. 15 Marke Valley, £4½. 40 Gt. No. Laxey, 34s. 9d.
10 Great Vor, £21½. 30 Hingston, £23½. 20 Frank Mills, £3 18s.
100 Cal. Fells, 2s. 6d. dis. 15 Ch. Grenville, £18s. 9d. 25 Wh. Grenville, 18s. 9d.
25 No. Trekerby, £23½. 20 East Russell, £2 13s. 9d. 15 W. Caradon, £4 13s. 9d.
20 East Caradon, £6 18s. 9d. 30 East Grenville, 42s. 10 Grambler, £1 4s.
30 East Rosewarne, 10s. 60 Gt. Retallack, 12s. 9d. 50 Rose. Cons., 7s. 3d.
25 Rose. Utd., 10s. 6d. 50 So. Condurrow, 15s. 9d. 5 St. Ives, £3½.
10 Wheal Rose, £7. 30 Gt. So. Tolgus, 7s. 6d. 25 Camb. Vean, 18s. 9d.
20 Dyfrigwm.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., is prepared to BUY or SELL SHARES in
all the MARKET MINES, at close prices. He emphatically recommends the
purchase of shares in all mines producing large quantities of tin or copper,
and particularly Cook's Kitchen, West Kitty, Great Wheal Vor, Dolcoath, Devon
Great Consols, and Stray Park.
Mr. REYNOLDS recollects that his clients' interest is in fact his own, and all
business entrusted to him is promptly and well done.
Mr. REYNOLDS engages to obtain shares in those mines not dealt in on the
London market, on better terms than those not acquainted with holders, and
warns his friends against giving £3½ for a share he could get them at £2½.
August 25, 1866.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—A report from Capt. Thomas Gill
(late manager of Great Wheal Vor), can be had for the sum of 2s. 6d.,
on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within,
London, E.C.—August 25, 1866.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, railway shares, &c.
Mr. GREENE can recommend three mines for a safe rise.
Parties seeking investments in which the security is equal to Consols, and cer
tain to pay good dividends, would do well to consult Mr. GREENE at once.
Mr. GREENE begs to observe that, although he has discontinued the practice
of advertising shares at fixed prices, in consequence of the abuse of what might
be called a "wholesale corrective," by parties advertising shares they never
supply unless prices recede, still he is every facility for buying and selling
railway stock and mining shares at the closest market prices.
Money advanced on mining shares.—Bankers: Imperial Bank.
Aug. 24, 1866. Office hours, Ten till Four.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.
Established 1839.
BANKERS—London and County Bank.

This Agency undertakes the Investment of Capital in British and Foreign
Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and
devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good divi
dends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most
probable to speedily and permanently improve in value.
Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of
a strictly eligible and safe character.
The Purchase and Sale of Advowsons, Annuities, Reversions, and Life Policies
negotiated.
Investors may effect purchases in Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, subject
to quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments.
Loans granted on Public Securities having a market value, interest allowed
upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business trans
acted.
CHARLES PETERS, Sec.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS (late of T. P. Thomas and Son)
MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, and AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S LONDON, E.C.

Mr. THOMAS begs to give notice that his NEXT SALE of MINING and other
SHARES BY AUCTION will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 20th day of
September. Parties desirous of offering shares for sale should at once send par
ticulars of same.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GREAT RETALLACK.—These shares have lately been in some demand, and a
rise in price may be looked for. Shareholders and others may obtain on ap
plication advice as to the best time for purchase or sale. It will be remembered
that these shares at one time commanded a great amount of attention, but have
until within the last month remained in neglected abeyance.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, and FINANCIAL
AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for
cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous
to payment.
Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

JAMES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
16, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Messrs. ROBERTSON BROTHERS and Co. are in a position to buy and sell Eng
lish and foreign mining shares, at close net prices.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL
SHAREDEALER, begs to announce to his friends and the public that
he is PREPARING a LIST of STOCKS and SHARES to be offered FOR SALE
BY AUCTION. Parties intending to avail themselves of this medium should
forward particulars at once, so that the same may be duly advertised.—For fur
ther information, apply at 3, Pinners-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—150 Gwydyr Park,
1s. 6d. (worth buying); 30 Garlidna, 3s.; 50 Abraham Consols, 7s.; 100
Crebhor, 10s.; 20 New Crow Hill, 20s.; 50 Prince of Wales, 22s. (worth buying);
20 East Debole, 20s. (£2 paid-up); 10 Gothic (Limited), £2 11s. (fully paid-up);
50 West Kitty, 11s.; 20 Cornwall Great Consols, 30s.—Apply to Mr. EMERSON,
1, Pinners-court, Old Broad-street, London.
Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.
Thirty years' experience.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—MR. EMERSON, 1, PINNERS'
COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., having had certain
information concerning this property, recommends his clients to buy at the low
quotations now ruling. But for the times, the shares would have commanded
£3 ere this. Mr. EMERSON is prepared to deal on very advantageous terms.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
OFFICES OF
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THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE REYNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CENTRAL SNAIBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, and SHAREDEALERS,
PLYMOUTH.

(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)
WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the
mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining
properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctu
ality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact po
sition of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.
The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK
HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point
out that he is NOT the Mr. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND
CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT the SLIGHTEST CONNec
TION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice
of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such
a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials
being identical) gives rise to.—Stradbroke Hall, June 21, 1866.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY,
OFFICES,—5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, E.C., LONDON.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS,
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Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to
capitalists as to investments in mining.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO., FINANCIAL, MINING, AND
GENERAL AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.
DEALER in MINING and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING
ENGINEERING OFFICES,
POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALK, MANCHESTER,
AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—
MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and
SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES,
INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines paying from 12 to 20 per cent.
upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number
of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially
recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining
undertakings, upon application, either personally or by letter, and is enabled,
through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon,
and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in
those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investments in
mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself; as in all cases he wishes to be
guided by the intrinsic value of the property. Upon the receipt of 5s. he will
furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

Mr. SPARGO has published the following works, viz.:—
Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, 1859—2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1860, price 2s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1862, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1864, price 5s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1865, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an
inch. Printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, the
height of the hills, &c. Price 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.
Geological Maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of
each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses by which it is tra
versed. Price 2s. 6d. each.
A Model, or Relief, Map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), presenting the names
of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county.
Price 25s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.
Commission 1½ per cent.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged
in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares
and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Mr. SPARGO's Statistics for 1866 are now ready.
Bankers: Consolidated and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

TO MUNDIC BUYERS.—FOR SALE, about TWO HUNDRED
TONS of SUPERIOR QUALITY ROUGH SULPHUR MUNDIC, also
ONE HUNDRED TONS of SMALL SULPHUR MUNDIC. Samples to be sent
on application to Mr. B. MATTHEWS, St. Day, Cornwall.—Aug. 18, 1866.

sets fire to the mixed vapour, which burns with great intensity. If it is desired to dispense with coal and burn petroleum only, it is simply necessary to force the mixed vapour under and through any kind of porous matter placed in the furnace. The vapours, if properly mixed, may be instantly lighted upon the surface of the porous matter, and the furnace filled with flame, the intensity of which may be regulated by allowing more or less steam to mix with the hydrocarbon vapour. I may here remark that nearly three years ago I patented in England an apparatus for generating and mixing steam and petroleum vapour, to which I have since added considerable improvements, feeling satisfied that the only way to burn petroleum with economy and success is to mix its vapour with superheated steam, either at or before it arrives at the burning point.

J. KIDD.

THE COAL QUESTION.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry of "M. E." (Derbyshire), in last week's *Mining Journal*, the items charged in the cost of conveying coal underground, given in my letter of July 21, were the following:—The maintenance of all power (of course, including live stock), ropes, rolling-stock, railways, and machinery, all wages, and all stores used in connection with the transit of the coal. The cost given is, therefore, the entire cost of the conveyance of the coal. There was not, however, anything charged for the maintenance of the passages or drift ways, nor for making the same, nor any charge for interest on capital expended for this purpose, or for machinery or plant, excepting a charge of 10 per cent. for renewal of live stock. The cost stated was that of an actual case in work, and all the roads or railways in use at the time at the colliery referred to had either been constructed, or remodelled and improved, under my directions, and were maintained in the best possible working condition. The gradients varied from 1 in 32 to 1 in 9. As much as 1000 tons of coal per day were sent down one of the self-acting incline planes 1000 yards in length. Manual labour was not in any case employed as the power in the transit of coal. From the face workings to the shaft it was entirely effected by ponies, horses, self-acting incline planes, or by machinery.—*Yorkshire, Aug. 21.* M. E.

PROOF OF SLATES BY FIRE.

MANAGEMENT OF QUARRIES, AND QUARRY ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—From the heading of a letter by Mr. Harvey, in the *Journal* of June 23, we had expected to find some remarks on his principal heading, "Proof of Slates by Fire," but were much disappointed that we found no allusion whatever to that subject in his letter. It is one which interests us much, and we were truly desirous of obtaining any further information on it which might come in our way. On this point, your late correspondent, "J. F. N. H.," retired from the controversy, after our letter of May 12. Mr. Harvey also retired on June 2—our letter of that date (accompanied by one of his of the same date) not having met with any reply. Perhaps, therefore, we have a right to infer that the conclusions we have drawn from our own experience are correct.

Some very astounding facts have, however, lately been brought before us in regard to quarry accounts and quarry management, which do not appear to reflect great credit on "Cambrian Eryr," from whom as yet we have seen no reply to the facts alleged against him. We very much wish, however, that instead of showing how erroneous accounts can easily be made out your valuable *Journal* should be furnished with an approximate mode of furnishing true accounts—accounts which cannot deceive shareholders, but which will fully explain to them the *dead work* as well as the *profitable work* carried on in the slate quarries in which they have a stake. In one of our former letters we stated that out of the very many balance-sheets we had seen we had met with one only which was calculated to give correct information to its shareholders. Its form was prepared by one who has for many years been conversant with the usual prevailing system, and has tried, as far as he can, to obviate the old, unintelligible plan, and he hopes to inaugurate a new one, which may plainly show the shareholders what advance their works are really making, and what profits they are really getting. As the new system is based purely on avoiding the defects (often, it is feared, voluntary) which have up to this time prevailed in the old system, it is offered to the public consideration, not without a considerable feeling of diffidence as to the defects which a new system often possesses, but still with the firm hope that it will tend to remove the general suspicion which rests on the old system, and so on slate quarries in general.

I.—We assume (as we believe is the fact) that all the bargains at every quarry in Wales are let every month—not only the slate-making bargains, but also the unproductive ones on top rock. The proper practice is that the quarry captain should furnish to every director a copy of each such monthly letting, and that the managing director should keep a steady watch on any variations which may occur in the terms of letting. In order to do this, he should be resident, and have a good knowledge of the facilities or difficulties which present themselves as to the working of the rock from month to month. The following would be the monthly form of the bargain lettings:—

BARGAINS LET AT THE QUARRIES FOR THE MONTH COMMENCING JULY 1, 1866.

WASTE BARGAINS.				SLATE BARGAINS.			
No. 1.—J. R., waste	.....	Per ton 0s. 3½		No. 4.—W. W., widening	.....	0s. 11	
No. 2.—J. P., "	.....	0 5		No. 5.—W. M., " "	.....	11 9	
No. 3.—W. J., "	.....	0 5		No. 6.—T. W., "	.....	10 0	
Opening	.....	Per yard 5					
Widening	.....	1 0					

These terms are very far from speculative, and ought to be about the terms paid in a good quarry which has got its second galleries open. On the case thus far opened we may make two remarks:—1. That any quarry recently opened is most surely prospering which can be worked at the above prices.—2. That the slate bargains at the celebrated Llanberis Quarries average all round a poundage of 10s. on the regular scale of slate-making prices. The regular prices for slate-making have been published in the *Journal*, and subsequently printed in a pamphlet by Dr. Bower, entitled "Slate Quarries as an Investment."

II.—The monthly pay-sheet is the next point to which the most minute attention should be given, and as its form is of the greatest consequence, we enclose the heading of one, which we are willing to submit to any criticism, after remarking that it has been framed with the simple desire of giving every information to the parties for whose benefit it was framed. As we have remarked on the bargain letting-sheet, we may also remark on the pay-sheet, that the particulars inserted in it are far from speculative, and that we shall be truly thankful to anyone who will, through the *Journal*, suggest any improvement which can be made in it, in order that the pay-sheet may prove a perfect specimen, both of the slate made and the dead work done by each separate bargain:—

PAY-SHEET OF THE SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY.

No.	Name.	Floor.	Employment.	Men.	Days.	Per day.	Slate-making.	Permanent works.	Total amount.
4	W. W.	Third	Slate-making	3	70	—	£12 8	—	£12 8
5	A. W.	Third	"	3	72	—	11 17	—	11 17
7	D. T.	First	Various	1	11	—	5 6	7 18	13 4
12	R. W.	First	Waste	3	71½	—	—	11 19	11 19
—	W. R.	—	Weighting-machine	1	24	2s.	—	—	2 8

Deductions.										To pay.	
No.	Name.	Powder, fuse, &c.	Iron, steel, oil, &c.	Smith.	Rent.	Club.	Deductions.				
4	W. W.	7s. 0d.	1s. 6d.	0s. 6d.	3s.	3s.	£0 15 0			£11 13 0	
5	A. W.	3 6	—	1 0	—	3s.	0 7 6			11 9 6	
7	D. T.	12 0	2s. 6d.	1 11	3s.	3s.	0 5 5			11 19 7	
12	R. W.	10 0	1s. 0d.	1 9	3s.	3s.	0 18 9			11 0 3	
—	W. R.	—	—	—	—	1s.	0 1 0			2 7 0	

* No. of tons, 956; price per ton, 8d.

With reference to the above pay-sheet, it ought to be stated that a time-book is kept, in which the hours worked every day by each bargain-work is noted (and calculating the working hours in summer from 6 to 6, less an hour for dinner, and in winter from 8 to 6, with

the like hour for dinner); the time worked on which wages are calculated is added up from the hourly time-book. This system has worked well for many years, and, while it has been satisfactory to employers, no objection has ever been made to it by the employed.

It still remains to remark on the general balance-sheet of the quarry accounts, made out yearly or half-yearly, as the case may be. A half-yearly balance-sheet ought, however, to be submitted to the directors, even if not furnished to every individual shareholder. It is the most important of all the accounts kept by any quarry proprietors. It is astonishing, however, how wonderfully simple it becomes when the foundation has been laid for it by the adoption of the forms of the bargain letting-sheets and pay-sheets already given. The usual, if not the universal, practice has been to make this sheet to consist of nothing more than one simple Dr. and Cr. account, and we must confess that, from several such sheets which we have carefully considered, we have been unable to draw any satisfactory conclusion as to the beneficial results of the several undertakings, the monetary conditions of which they ought to make perfectly plain. There ought to be two Dr. and Cr. accounts; one a general balance-sheet, showing the entire outlay on the quarries from the time they were opened, and the other a profit and loss account for the year.

When we have ascertained how far the suggestions so far thrown out may meet with the approbation of the readers of the *Journal*, we shall be ready to give a form for the balance-sheet, and profit and loss account also, which have been in use for several years, and have been found entirely to answer their purpose. Perhaps the facts stated in the present letter may be sufficient to call attention to a matter of the greatest consequence in the meanwhile.

CAMBRIAN.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SIR,—I was not a little surprised to notice that, in referring to the official statistics of our mineral resources, it was stated in last week's *Mining Journal* that the produce shows a continuous decline, and it is inferred that this, as well as the decline in prices, has tended to make the working of mines less profitable than formerly. Now, with this statement I do not altogether agree, and I should, therefore, be glad to learn the opinion of some of your practical correspondents connected with the working of mines upon the subject. The depression in prices I understand to be only temporary, but if the yield of metal is falling off the future of our metalliferous mines would be less reassuring.

I have always understood, and I believe it was so stated by Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, that the produce of the ore sent to market was comparatively little profit of the profitability of the mine, because, as he showed, the judicious captain always considers the price realised. If roughly dressed ore gives 4 per cent. produce and sells for 3l. per ton, and the same ore dressed up to 8 per cent., at a cost of 1l. per ton, sells for 5l. only, it would obviously be a loss to the adventurers to dress to 8 per cent. If this be the cause of the decline it should be clearly stated, for there are many who judge of the value of a mine by the number of tons of ore sold and the price per ton realised, instead of the quantity of copper in the ore sold and the aggregate amount realised. It matters little whether the annual statistics show a high or a low average produce, so long as the sales be made at a profit; and looking over the produce for the last century, and comparing them with the profits, it appears that whilst the produce have year by year decreased there has been a continuous augmentation in the profits realised.—*Aug. 20.* MINE ADVENTURER.

THE PATENT LAWS, AND THE PUBLIC.

SIR,—As a "Colliery Engineer" has again done me the honour to enter the lists with me, I am anxious to take up the gauntlet, and I, therefore, respectfully express a hope that you will accord me a little space in your valuable *Journal*. Mr. Campin, whose admirable articles on Patent Law are already known to some of your readers, having so ably refuted the arguments—I mean the allegations—advanced by a "Colliery Engineer," it may seem presumptuous that so humble a champion as myself should venture to support the cause of inventors against so formidable an antagonist as Mr. Campin; yet I feel it to be my duty to maintain the opinions which I advanced in my pamphlet in "Defence of the present Patent Law." Mr. Campin has rendered the task easy, as his remarks in last week's *Journal* meet the salient points of a "Colliery Engineer's" letter—a letter, by the way, so ably written, that I cannot help regretting that a pen so eloquent is not enlisted in the cause, which is surely the cause of intellect, of patriotism, and of justice.

I am most anxious to answer the questions which a "Colliery Engineer" seems to consider that he has raised; but I cannot answer his arguments, because, like the celebrated Spanish fleet, immortalised by the "Critic"—

"His arguments I cannot see
Because they are not in sight."

His logic—if I may be excused for using this expression on the principle of *tuus a non lucendo*, for his logic is "conscious from its absence"—is a resolvable into this allegation, that patentees are never inventors, and that the particular invention which are not new are just those which are patented. I think it was the great Richard Brinsley Sheridan who observed that he could well understand how a man came to knock his head against a wall, but what he could not understand was that a man should build a wall, square it, mortar it, and scrape it, and then go and knock his head against it. Now, this is precisely the case of the "Colliery Engineer." He has expressly built up a wall between inventors' rights and common sense, and then has deliberately knocked his head against it. Strange and fantastical hallucination! I cannot conceive from what source of delusion he has derived this conclusion of a highly poetical temperament—a temperament not supposed to be particularly appropriate to the consideration of stern facts and legal enactments.

If his notion were a fact, if every patentee were a plagiarist, as a "Colliery Engineer" charitably supposes, it is evident he must be a plagiarist either ignorantly or purposely. If purposely, it would follow that every patentee must be not alone a plagiarist, but a perjurer, because, in order to obtain a patent, an applicant must declare himself solemnly to be a true and first inventor, to the best of his belief (unless he be a recipient of a foreign communication). This declaration must be made with the solemnity of an oath; and, were it false, the declarant would be liable to the penalties of perjury. The royal patentist said in his wrath that all men were liars; perhaps a "Colliery Engineer," in his mild inference that all patentees are liars, is not wrong; he may have sinned only from "pure ignorance." If, on the other hand, a patentee is a plagiarist from the same mishap, "pure ignorance," it is evident that his ignorance is inexcusable. The Government, abandoning in this respect the traditions of the Circumlocution Office, and the influences of Tite Barnacle, offers the inventor every facility of research, every aid to enquiry by its published specifications, and its ample free library. It has unwound the ties and extricated the tangle of red tape, which some years back bound the stores of industrial knowledge. If a patentee deliberately elect to patent an old invention, it would be what Talleyrand would have called, and what the new morality may appreciate—though the sentiment is not quite consistent with the old morality—*ce serait pire qu'un crime, ce serait une faute*. But if the patentee chose to pay large fees for no advantage save the doubtful benefit of seeing his name in print, if even he found some entertainment in emulating Mr. Dickens's celebrated charity boy, who went through so much to effect so little, at what does a "Colliery Engineer" estimate the sanity of the general public, who, according to his preposterous supposition, are paying hundreds of thousands of pounds annually to the patentees of old inventions? Does a "Colliery Engineer" not know that novelty is an essential element of the validity of a patent? Does he imagine that persons engaged in the pursuit of any particular manufacture or trade are unaware of the condition of that manufacture or trade, and ignorant of the degree of novelty involved in the patents which apply to it? Or are the secrets of novelty locked up in his own brain? No patent could resist a proven plagiarism, if he then, a "Colliery Engineer," has in his stores of wisdom, knowledge as to the condition of the useful arts, in general, not hitherto acquired by the followers of those arts, he should, in common charity to mankind, claim no monopoly in such knowledge, but cast it on the world, if only to fulfil his own principle of allowing everybody to avail themselves gratuitously of any ingenious ideas that may emanate from anyone else.

"Colliery Engineer" concludes his letter by facetiously proposing that I should obtain for him a patent for "pure ignorance;" he could not fairly claim a monopoly in that article. Such a patent would, indeed, be deficient of its essential element of novelty. The opponents of the Patent Law have so long been distinguished by their "pure ignorance" of the subject on which they declaim, that no member of that complacent body, however vehement his assertions—nay, not even "Colliery Engineer"—could lay valid claim to originality in "pure ignorance" of the merits, results, and very nature of the Law of Patents.

M. HENRY.

THE PATENT LAWS, AND THE PUBLIC.

SIR,—Mr. Campin has certainly shown not only his appreciation of the maxim that "discretion is the better part of valour," by taking that side of the combat where there are already two against one, but also that, whatever may be his knowledge of Roman law, he displays no acquaintance with Roman justice. I regard his conduct, however, as a compliment, since it shows that he considers I have so much truth on my side that two opponents are not an equal match for me, and that, knowing "truth is great, and must prevail," he has resolved to add the additional weight of his "opinion" to keep it in the background as long as possible. If a barrister-at-law, a patent agent, and an inventor cannot prove the fallacy of my statements, surely it may be assumed that they are not altogether fallacious.

Only think of a barrister-at-law not knowing what electricity is! And, worse than that, only think of a gentleman of that profession referring the plaintiff in a case to the defendant to decide what the verdict shall be. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Campin does in referring me to "Mr. Henry's admirable little pamphlet." As to Mr. Campin's arguments, they are easily disposed of, because he has produced conclusive evidence that when writing last week's letter he was "out of court," and failed to show his judgment as a pleader. Mr. Campin has created the feeling in my mind that he would call a doctor of medicine to prove the difference between the nominal and the indicated horsepower of a given steam-engine, and a civil engineer to certify whether a man died of asphyxiation or pneumonia; or otherwise, he would not have attempted to relieve Mr. Henry from defining an invention by the counter-question, What is electricity? I consider that every man should be contented to understand his own business, and that eating a hundred dinners in a machine shop will not of itself enable a boy to construct a locomotive. Entertaining these views, I asked Mr. Henry (assuming that he had had the advantage of regular instruction as a patent agent) to de-

fine an invention. I admit that he may never have seen one, but this would be simply confirming my statement, that as a rule patents are granted for one plagiarism upon another previous plagiarism; that inventions, properly so called, very seldom come under the notice even of patent agents; and that if patent agents only patented what is new and useful, the revenue of the Great Seal Patent Office would not annually amount to as many pence as it does at present to pounds.

It is gratifying to find that Mr. Campin has learnt at least one legal maxim, especially as he applies it in such a manner as to prove that it is his belief that the inventors form the general public, and that those who do not patent novelties are so small in number as not to require consideration. Now, there are 3000 patents granted annually, and that being so Mr. Campin must surely consider the population of the country to be—say, 3200. I should not like to attempt to prove the accuracy of this line of argument, but it would certainly be more easy than to support Mr. Campin in his argument that "since the great maxim of jurisprudence is *salus populi suprema lex*, therefore the patent law is a measure for forwarding the progress of the industrial arts." This appears to me much like the celebrated example—"Light is the contrary of darkness; feathers are light; therefore, feathers are the contrary of darkness." To me, Mr. Campin's conclusion does not appear to follow from his premises, but then I am no lawyer.

COLLIERY ENGINEER.

PROSPECTS IN THE GWENNAF DISTRICT.

SIR,—The reduction in the Bank rate, and the rise in price of metals, have had the contemplated effect of causing a great demand for all good mining stock. I have long advocated CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED as being a good investment, such advocacy being founded on a practical knowledge of its capabilities. I have now the pleasure of seeing, within the last fortnight, a rise in the market value of this mine of something like 10,000l., which, in comparison with the improved prospects of the property, is only a beginning of what I expect to follow in due course, and in which I am fully borne out by the report of the respected manager, presented at the meeting held this day.

GWENNAF is another mine which I have recommended to my clients as being one likely to have a great rise, and, for their information, have much pleasure in stating that the new shaft will be communicated to the 12 ft. level in three weeks, after which they will commence sinking in the run of ore ground so often spoken of, when I anticipate purchasers will have to give a much higher price for the shares. All the productive lodes in this district, with very few exceptions, near the surface are composed of gossan, mixed with quartz, and interspersed with black copper ore, galena, and tin ore, and it is indeed worthy of remark that wherever the shallow parts have produced the latter mineral in considerable quantities, at greater depths the veins have invariably been more prolific of copper ores, such being the case in the composition of the lode now sinking on in the new shaft, which has for the last few fathoms yielded 120l. worth of tin; this circumstance being perfectly analogous to the other great deposits of the district causes me to speak with some degree of certainty as to the future of this mine, and, to a great extent, divests it of its usual speculative character.

I am sorry my remarks on NORTH TREKERRY should have given umbrage to someone calling himself "Fair Play," (who is, by-the-by, well known to the writer), and who knows as well as I do that there has been a great want of judgment in the conduct of operations, which the "breakage" alluded to by "Fair Play" fully demonstrates, the "rule of thumb" estimated cost of which was something like 170l., and I ask friend "Fair Play" whether it did not cost nearer 2000l.; but as I have no other desire to go into matters further than for the benefit of those who spend their money in mining enterprise, I will as fearlessly expose abuses as I have hitherto upheld legitimate and bona fide concerns.

CHAS. BAWDEN.

MINING IN CORNWALL—DOUBTFUL POLICY.

SIR,—At Wheal Seton meeting, on August 13, it was resolved to limit the sale of ores as nearly as possible to the actual working cost; now, the wisdom of such decision appears doubtful. Here is a mine, on the last two months' working, that made a profit of 1737l. 8s. 10d., yet the poor miner is to be discharged. Surely such mine, with its 18, 12, and 10 tons of ore to a fathom, could well afford to hold out a helping hand to the hundreds of poor miners who are being discharged from other mines, which, through poverty and the low price of metals combined, are compelled to succumb to the times. The truth is, we are driving our best men out of the country, causing great distress around us, which will, without doubt, be severely felt by adventurers in our mines by-and-by, when the produce of these men's labour in a foreign country is brought in the market against us. I believe the time is come when the greatest economy should be adopted in this and every other mine, for it is needed. Now, in consequence of a bank failure, low price of metals, and very heavy duties, the shareholders are to have no dividend. If this continue, we shall, probably, hear of a reduction in the salaries of the company's servants, who have now less to do, and which will only be in accordance with our Cornish saying—

"FAIR PLAY."

Lostwithiel, Aug. 21.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.

SIR,—I see by last week's *Journal* that Mr. Gunther has not as yet repented of his sins, and retracted his imputations, but still continues to fling them mischievously against me; therefore, I beg to repeat that his assertion is an untruth, and must ask the public to suspend their judgment in the case until I prove by Brazilian military and civil authority that such crimes were never perpetrated by order of any of the old company's agents—i.e., during my time at Montes Aures. The Government had detachments of soldiers, commanded by captains or ensigns, who patrolled the woods to prevent the Indians and blacks from robbing, and committing worse acts of atrocity on the farmers and their families, who lived on the borders. These soldiers sometimes captured a great many blacks, but were never permitted to injure Indian or black unless resistance was offered, and obliged to do so in self-defence. Still less would private settlers be allowed to do so; besides, the company never had a sufficient force to attack hundreds of well-armed fugitive lawless blacks, &c., in the forest.

Mr. Gunther says we shall each put down 50l., his to be forfeited if he fails to furnish clear proofs of what he had stated, and mine is to be forfeited if he did not fail to do so. If Mr. Gunther can prove by the Brazilian proper authorities, but not by fugitive blacks, whence all his information (if any) comes from, that the crimes alluded to were committed by the managers of the Montes Aures Company during my residence there, I will forfeit 100l. instead of 50l. proposed by Mr. Gunther. Is it likely, Mr. Editor, that a commander of a detachment of soldiers would execute the orders of a private unauthorised person to shoot down human beings? I think not. All Mr. Gunther's ire and rancorous spite is caused by being discharged by the company, and for my observation, "theoretical and fanciful working," made use of against him. THOMAS MARTIN.

P.S.—The Mocimões (Aldeas) are not exclusively made up of fugitive blacks; the most desperate characters among them are criminal fugitives, there to escape the hands of justice; there are also some deserters. They get their arms and ammunition by bartering their little gold, gums, oils, animal's skins, &c., with low-life traffickers, who meet them in secluded places on the borders of the forest. *Cambrian Cottage, Aug. 22.* T. M.

THE PIONEERS OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SIR,—Having met with most favourable notices in several papers, and particularly in the Supplement of the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 27, 1866, in review of a work entitled "The Two James's and Two Stephenson's," I was astonished to observe a letter from Capt. B. L. Milne, Aug. 4, in which he refers to the unfortunate pecuniary embarrassment of Mr. W. H. James, C.E., at the present time. Can we be surprised that "Nemesis" sends rinderpest and cholera to visit our shores when we observe our greatest benefactors so utterly neglected, in a country boasting of her wealth. This appeal of Capt. Milne for restoration and reward ought never again to be lost sight of. Let the claim be examined, and, if false, let it be crushed; if just, how can the sufficiently recommended soldier who had all the bright lives blighted by their father losing their individual fortunes, through his invention of our railway system. Well do I know the privations that generally accompany the families of true inventors—one day full of hope, another day in deep despair. It is a general saying that real inventors seldom reap the benefit of their schemes, and is this melancholy truth to last for ever? Are we never to reward true genius? How true we find it in regard to the James family.

The father, Mr. William James, solicitor, was the acknowledged founder of our present railway system, and Mr. W. H. James, C.E., his eldest son, assisted in most of the surveys, and he himself aided greatly to the success of the system; indeed, railways would have been almost valueless but for Mr. W. H. James's tubular boiler. This tubular boiler he invented for his own steam carriage on the common road, and so engrossed was he with its manufacture that he was not aware of the grand mistake he had made in giving permission to his father to allow the use of it to Messrs. Losh and Stephenson, to put tubes into Stephenson's boiler. This caused the success of all Stephenson's engines up to the present day. Mr. Smiles states in his "Life of G. Stephenson," chap. 22, p. 187:—"Since the 'Rocket' the locomotive engine has received many minor improvements in detail, and especially in accuracy of workmanship; but in no essential particular does the existing locomotive differ from that which gained the prize at the celebrated competition at Rainhill." The "Rocket" was the fortunate engine, and the "Rocket" was the first locomotive in which tubes were placed for locomotion, except Mr. W. H. James's boiler; and this gentleman, who really caused the great success of our railway system, Captain Milne states in his deep distress. Fortunate for the public, but most unfortunate for himself, as it would appear, was Mr. W. H. James devoting his whole life to inventing. It could not be many of our grandest schemes of the present day having emanated from his brain. Inventors are generally so wedded to their schemes that they forget "the ways and means," and only wake up when almost famine and starvation stare them in the face. No one will ever know half the inventions Mr. W. H. James has sold, with an agreement never to own the offspring of his brain, which his poverty obliged him to sacrifice. This gentleman and the family ought to be proud of their poverty, when it is known that they have so deeply suffered for the benefit of the world. The opulence of Plato made no addition to his philosophy, but the indigence of Socrates added merit to his. In vain we crown the conqueror with laurels, and the slayer of thousands with immortality. The real hero is seldom to be found in the field; he lives peaceful and retired in the calm walks of private life.

Independent of the claim the family of the late William James have upon their country and the world at large for steam locomotion, no doubt the public will be surprised to hear that their uncle, the late Peter Mudie, greatly benefited the large towns with his bringing out the "parcel post," "parcel delivery," and "parcel mail;" and likewise Mr. W. H. James for cheap omnibuses. Tradersmen and the public will know how to reward a family that have conferred such boons upon them. I do not ask charity. Justice cries aloud in this case, and I hope to see in the columns of the *Mining Journal* names with donations awarded with no sparing hand, and that England may prove herself worthy of her inventive sons.—*August 23.* C. E.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL CASTINGS.—Hitherto great inconvenience in the casting of steel has arisen from the metal not filling up some parts of the mould, in consequence of gases being retained in it; again, by the present method, crystals are formed in the cooling of the steel. It is claimed that the method of Messrs. TAYLOR and FERNIE, of Leeds, obviates both these defects. Their invention consists in imparting numerous percussive blows to the box in

which the casting is being effected, and in sustaining those blows from the moment the steel is run in until it is set. The percussion agitates the steel, keeps it longer alive, sends it into all the corners and parts of the mould, and prevents the formation of crystals.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

PRINCE OF WALES MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Michael's House, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., in the chair.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which, including the July cost, and the expenditure incurred in the purchase and erection of the steam-engine, showed a debit balance of 531*l*.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Aug. 21.—We beg to send you our report for your meeting on the 22d instant. Since the last general meeting we have opened up quarry, raised stone, built engine-house, boiler-house, dry, and chimney, and erected steam-engine, since which we have forked water out of the mine, and sunk 9 ft. in Watson's shaft, being now 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 45; ground favourable for sinking. The 45 east has been driven 2 fms. by the side of the lode, being now 11 fms. east of cross-cut; lode taken down near the present end, the same being full 3 ft. wide of a very strong and kindly character, value 20*l*. per fm. The 45 west has been driven 6 ft. in the lode, being now 9 ft. west of cross-cut; lode at present is divided into two parts, with a horse of killas between; each part, or branch, is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, arsenical muddle, and copper ore, worth for the latter 2 tons, or from 10*l*. to 12*l*. per fm.; here we are daily expecting to meet with the cross-course seen at the 30, west of the cross-cut, and when driven through, the lode intersected, we have every reason to believe favourable results will be obtained. We have sent to drive the 30 by two men, and have driven about 4 ft. by side of the lode; here we have a branch of black copper ore and arsenical muddle intermixed, from 3 to 4 in. wide, on the capel lode, value 4*l*. per fm.; the present price of driving this level is 3*l*. per fathom. About 30 fms. further east of our present end, from the appearances of the old extensive working at surface, the north or main lode will form a junction with our present lode, and we may reasonably expect a continuance of our present course of ore. We have erected capstan, shears, &c., and hope to have our drawing-machine completed, and set it to work on Saturday next. Taking into consideration the 45, both east and west, 13 fms. in length of productive lode, and still lengthening; also the 30 east, and the shaft progressing is favourable. The mine never presented a more promising appearance than at the present. We have now 20 tons of ore on surface of good quality, value (say) 120*l*.—WM. GIFFORD, JOHN GIFFORD.

The CHAIRMAN, having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that before the business of the meeting was further proceeded with he wished, in the presence of Capt. Gifford, the agent, to call attention to three telegrams received from the mine on Aug. 14 and 15, which, without some explanation, appeared to be strangely conflicting. The first was to the effect that "We have cut into the lode 18 in. in the 45 fm. level east, and as far as seen a splendid lode;" the second stated that "The lode in the 45 east is very much fallen off, but is saving work;" and the third, received the same evening, stated that "Since telegraphing in the morning a hole had been blasted further north, showing a rich branch of ore 6 in. wide—not through the lode." All he wished to say was that if the second telegram had been properly worded no adverse market effect would have taken place, whereas by an improper wording the mines had been depressed in market value something like 6000*l*. in one day. But Capt. Gifford was present to offer an explanation of the circumstance. As far as he (the Chairman) was concerned, such confidence had he in the future of the mine that whatever might have been the market price of the shares he should not have sold his large interest, feeling perfectly certain that those who waited for the result of development would reap far greater profits than those who might take advantage of any immediate advance in market value; for it was not too much to say that since the discovery of Devon Great Consols nothing in any way to be compared either in character or prospects had been opened up in that district equal to the Prince of Wales Mine.—Mr. E. COOKE said that when he saw the telegrams he was quite at a loss to reconcile the information they communicated.

Capt. GIFFORD said he attended that meeting for the express purpose of explaining the apparent discrepancies in the telegrams, and he could only say that it afforded him no small degree of pleasure to meet so many shareholders, and the more particularly as among them there were many who were well acquainted with practical mining. Most, if not all, present were aware that after driving the 45 east for 2½ fathoms the lode was commenced to be taken down, when the south, or hanging, part was the best portion. When the taking down was commenced the lode was as good as could be wished, which fact his son at once telegraphed to the office. After working all the night the north part was stripped off. When it was found that the nearer the end was approached the lode became more intermixed with killas. The next morning, when he went underground, he found the part of the lode that was best had become poor. He found Capt. Gregory there really before the time of inspection, so he (Capt. Gifford) lost no time in communicating the fact to the office. He found that the best part had turned off north instead of south—a very common occurrence, which fact he also, without delay, communicated to the office. Supposing he had not telegraphed the falling off, and other people had, he certainly should have laid himself open to blame, for his instructions were that he should always telegraph to the office any important change that might take place.

Mr. T. ROSEWARNE said the only thing to be regretted was that the telegram was not differently worded, for then the wrong impression would never have been conveyed.

Capt. GIFFORD was very sorry he had been the cause of creating any wrong impression. The telegram was worded in great haste, and, although he could now see how the misapprehension had arisen, it had not occurred to him before.

Mr. ROSEWARNE thought that Capt. Gifford would have neglected his duty had he allowed Capt. Gregory to have been the first to telegraph.

Mr. G. RICE said they were informed that Capt. Gifford's instructions were that any change in the lode should be telegraphed to the office. His first telegram was that the lode was splendid, but the next morning he found that it had fallen off, which, in obedience to instructions, was communicated to the office, but subsequently the lode improved. Capt. Gifford knew that at the time the lode fell off there were inspectors upon the spot who would notify the falling off to London, and the absence of inspectors at the mine would not have absolved Capt. Gifford from the fact that the lode was not as good as it had been.

Capt. GIFFORD said the fact was that the main—the ore-bearing—part of the lode had gone off north instead of south.

The CHAIRMAN said the telegram did not induce him to sell, because he knew such changes was the character of the lode.

Capt. GIFFORD, replying to a question, stated that if his opinion had altered it was that it was more favourable towards the future of the mine than hitherto.

Mr. ROSEWARNE asked the distance of the 30 in advance of the 45?—Capt. GIFFORD: Some 8 or 9 fms. The winze appeared to be upon another part of the lode—that which had been driven in the 30.

Mr. ROSEWARNE said that Mr. J. Kendall and Capt. H. James, both of whom had inspected the mine several times, had a more favourable opinion of the north lodes than that upon which they were now working. And one reason which induced that opinion was that those lodes were somewhat nearer the granite.

Capt. GIFFORD said he also had a most favourable opinion of the north lodes.

Mr. ROSEWARNE stated a great deal had been said about the ground that had been stopped. He wished now to ask Capt. Gifford the amount that had been stopped?—Capt. GIFFORD said that there were not more than 4½ fms. of the lode in the 30, east of the cross-course, there was every possible reason to expect at least as good a lode west of the cross-course as there was to the east of it.—A SHAREHOLDER remarked that every miner who had inspected the property had given it as his opinion that it was impossible to select a finer piece of mining ground.

The CHAIRMAN enquired when it was proposed to commence the rise?—Capt. GIFFORD said it was a matter for consideration whether the rise should be commenced at once, or wait until 2 fathoms more of the lode was seen before taking it down. They would commence rising by the side of a course of ore, and take it down when necessary.

The motion for the reception of the report and its entry upon the minutes, and for the passing and allowing of the accounts, was put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been suggested that a call of 1*l*. per share should be made. The debit shown in the accounts embraced the costs up to the end of last month, and included the purchase and erection of the new engine.

Mr. HAMILTON was glad to find that the company was in such a satisfactory condition.—Mr. ROSEWARNE said that he and his friends since the last meeting had considered their interest in the company, and although taking the balance-sheet there was really less reason for an increased call than at the last meeting, yet as the mine could not suffer from an improved soundness in its financial condition—on the contrary, that bona fide investors could not but regard it as an indication of the judicious way in which the whole of the proceedings were conducted—he had much pleasure in proposing the call suggested by the Chairman. Shareholders should not lose sight of the fact that there had been a considerable distance of ore ground gone through, none of which had been stopped.

Mr. HAMILTON seconded the proposition, which was put and carried.

Capt. GIFFORD stated that the engine was working admirably, and that it was equal to "keep" at least six times the quantity of water now in the mine.

Mr. ROSEWARNE urged the great desirability of putting out a cross-cut in the 45, to cut the side lodes. It could easily be done as they get clear of the cross-course.—The CHAIRMAN said that the sole object of the largest shareholders was that the property should be developed energetically and miner-like.

Mr. JEHU HITCHINS said that his personal inspection of the property justified him in stating that the Prince of Wales Mine was second to none in the neighbourhood, excepting, of course, Devon Great Consols. He had no hesitation in saying that the shareholders had good reasons for congratulating themselves upon the possession of such a property. He spoke from a very long experience, when he stated that the Prince of Wales Mine held out at least promises of no ordinary character. The mine immediately above it—the Hington Down—was a good one, but there the ground was very hard, yet it pays dividends; but a similar course of ore in the Prince of Wales Mine would return a much larger profit, because the ground was easier and the depth not so great. The ore was unusually rich, but he expected it would become somewhat more yellow at deeper points, in which case, as a compensation for any little decline in value, it would indicate greater permanency in depth. He could repeat that the

shareholders had an unusually promising mine, upon the possession of which they could congratulate themselves. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution was then passed that the inspecting days be Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of nine and twelve.

Mr. ROSEWARNE stated that he had some time since in the pages of the *Mining Journal* expressed his opinion as to the probable results to be derived from this mine, and stated that he believed in 12 months hence the shares would be worth 5*l*. and 10*l*. per share; and he was now more than ever convinced that such would be the case.

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, reiterated his belief that the Prince of Wales Mine would at no distant date be one of the leading dividend-paying mines in Cornwall. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Westminster Chambers, on Tuesday,—"To authorise the directors to borrow, in the name and on behalf of the company, in such mode and upon such terms as they shall think fit or expedient, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of 30,000*l*."—Captain BEDFORD PIM, R.N. (the Chairman of the association), presided.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report stated that the shareholders have already received full particulars of the results achieved by Dr. Seemann on behalf of the company in Central America, and they have also received a copy of the special report of Dr. Seemann and Capt. Holman upon the valuable Javali Mine. The directors have very carefully considered the best mode of dealing with this property in the interests of the company, and, after consultation with some large shareholders, they have decided that it would not be expedient to at present introduce a separate company to purchase and work the property. The directors propose to send out in September next competent persons to take over the mine, and to work for some months, with a view to its fuller development for re-sale. The directors do not purpose erecting any new machinery on the mine at present, but intend to have careful plans and estimates prepared, in anticipation of the formation of a company to purchase it from the Central American Association, and work it on a largely extended scale. The course taken by the directors, it will be at once seen, rendered it necessary that the company should itself provide the funds required to complete the purchase-money for the property. Two modes of raising the necessary capital presented themselves—by calls to the amount of 1*l*. per share, or the provision of the required sum by debentures of short date. The board believe that they will have best consulted the wishes of the majority of the shareholders in adopting the latter course, and in offering the debentures to the shareholders, in the first instance, for subscription, as nearly as may be *pro rata*. They have the satisfaction of announcing, however, that they have already received offers to take up the whole of the debentures which they propose to issue, in the event of the shareholders not making application for them. The directors do not contemplate levying, in the first instance, subscriptions for a larger sum than 25,000*l*.; but they think it well to take power to raise a further 5000*l*. should they think it expedient so to do. The advantages which the shareholders will derive from the proposed mode of providing capital will be obvious. The directors confidently expect that the profits of the mine will afford a handsome dividend to the shareholders, while the complete verification of the accounts already in the possession of the board will add largely to the value of the property, and will ensure the placing of the whole of the shares in the company to be formed to purchase it without expense or difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, before explaining to you the business for which the directors have summoned this extraordinary general meeting, it may be desirable to give you a brief account of our proceedings since the company was formed. You are aware that the special object of this association is to open up Central America to English enterprise—to lay bare the vast resources of the New World, and to introduce capital for the development of those undertakings which, after careful investigation and selection, we feel assured are sound and profitable. (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely say that such a business, while conducted upon right principles, must prove highly remunerative; and I take this opportunity of stating my firm conviction that a brilliant future is before us. (Hear, hear.) That we have acted with energy in the company's interest will be apparent from the fact that no less than three agents have been sent to Central America. Dr. Seemann returned about a month since, after completing with signal success the mission entrusted to him. (Hear, hear.) Through his exertions we have a number of advantageous offers and provisional contracts—in fact, the selection of the best properties of Central America, including coffee and sugar estates, sheep runs and cattle farms, and, in fact, all the resources of the country, have been placed before us. (Hear, hear.) I take this opportunity of stating my firm conviction that a brilliant future is before us. (Hear, hear.) That we have acted with energy in the company's interest will be apparent from the fact that no less than three agents have been sent to Central America. Dr. Seemann returned about a month since, after completing with signal success the mission entrusted to him. (Hear, hear.) 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DEVON AND CONWALL.—T. Neill, Aug. 21: We have broken some fine stones of copper ore in the 24 cross-cut north. The stopes and pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as for some time past.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, Aug. 22: Caunter Lode. The 100 east is producing good stones of ore. The 100 west is yielding stones of ore. The 90 east is yielding saving work. The 90 east is worth 15*l.* per fm.—South Lode. The 90 east is worth 8*l.* per fm.; the 90 west, 8*l.*; the 70 east, 8*l.*; the 70 west, 16*l.*.

Our neighbour to thorth of us—the Victoria Company—is getting quartz yielding ¼ oz. to the ton and upwards, at a depth of about 200 ft. under our workings. The New North Clunes Company has also struck Robin's reef, showing gold at a depth of 580 ft. from the surface. With a view to adding the present low yield we are having the alluvial ground under the trap rock explored, and hope to get some more payable ground. The cost of the exploration will be small, but we shall find ground that will pay to work, as the expense attending it will be small.

Receipts and expenditure for the month were as follows:—The proceeds of gold, £102t. 1s. 10d.; sundry receipts, 17. 3s.;—£111t. 17s. 10d.; and total expenditure, £180t. 6s. 3d.; showing as the result of the month's work an adverse balance of 68t. 8s. 3d. This is the first time for a considerable period that we have made

an absolute loss on the month's work, though even in this instance, looking at the extra payments, this can scarcely be said to be the case.—Three Weeks' Return, June: Quantity of quartz crushed, 3675 tons; estimated gold obtained, 682 ozs.; yield per ton, 3 dwts. 17 grains; no gold from pyrites included in the above. In the conclusion of Mr. Munday's report he says—"The low yields now prevailing are, doubtless, only temporary, and may be fully expected to improve when other portions of Robinson's and the east vein, now unwrought, are brought into operation."

FORTUNE COPPER (Western Australia).—Lionel Samson, June 25: We have dressed this month 6 tons copper and 64 tons lead ore—total, 70 tons.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The sales of coal for May amounted to 13,847 tons. Mr. Morehead, the general superintendent, observes: "The coal trade of the colony seems to be advancing in a very satisfactory manner, and we are doing a pretty fair share of it, and I think well maintaining the character of the produce of Lambton."

CADIAN GULLONG COPPER.—During the month there were sampled from the mine 177 tons of ore, of a quality ranging from 6% to 37% per cent. for copper, average 11.8-10 per cent., and yielding by assay 20% tons of fine copper. There have been shipped to London 26 tons of copper per Lady Bowen. There were 4 tons more in store at Sydney, 9% tons on the road thither, 12% tons completed at the works, and 15 tons in a state of forwardness there. Ore on hand, 193 tons. The copious rains which had recently fallen in New South Wales would in a short time remove the difficulty which had been experienced in procuring teams for the carriage of the wood cut and lying in the bush.

MELBOURNE.—There has been more stir than ordinary in mining matters during the month. Within the past week the Woods Point reefs have given some remarkable yields. The proprietors of the Royal Standard claim, Black River, got 29 ozs. of gold from a first crushing of 120 tons quartz; 1750 ozs. 10 dwts. from the second crushing of 200 tons; and 1179 ozs. from a third crushing of 100 tons. The Blazing star Company had a crushing of 82 tons, which yielded rather more than an ounce to the ton; and 150 tons of stone from the El Dorado Company produced 169 ozs. 7 dwts. A nugget weighing over 35% ozs. was found a few days since on the old lead, Danolly; and in the same neighbourhood a similar welcome stranger, weighing 22% ozs., was unearthed about the same time.

The latest advices from the South Australian (BUREA BURRA) Mining Association state that the new shaft is down 17 fms., and at the 15 fm. level the lode has been cut, and shows very promising, the stones from it assay 30 to 50 per cent., so that it is presumed that at greater depths the results will more than compensate for the temporary cessation of dividends.

IMPROVEMENT IN MINING.—An immense impetus has been given to mining during the past week by the steady and satisfactory improvement in the aspect of the metal market, and the much greater accommodation obtainable in the money market. The standard (the conventional figure upon which the relative price of ores of varying percentages are settled between the smelter and the miner), both for copper and tin, has been raised to an extent equal to a rise of nearly a halfpenny per pound in each metal—an amount sufficient to enable many mines to pay cost which have hitherto been wrought at a loss to the adventurers. Although no change is recorded in the official lists, the rise in the price of the metal is equal, or more than equal, to the advance in the standards. The apparent discrepancy is thus explained: for some time past both copper and tin could be purchased many pounds below the quotation, low as was the quotation itself; but during the past fortnight tin has advanced to fully the quoted price, and copper has not only reached the nominal quotation, but orders are now refused unless at an advance of 4% per ton. The depression, which has exceeded any for the last twenty years, may now be regarded as passed, and, judging from the statistics of the last half century, the continued upward movement which has invariably followed similar periods of depression, may be confidently looked forward to.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—In another column appears the details of a special general meeting, which was presided over by Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., the Chairman of the Association. The object of the meeting was to consult with the proprietors as to the most advisable course to adopt with regard to the purchase of that which the natives of Nicaragua call the "Queen of the Mines," the far-famed Javali, the first mine ever discovered in Chontales, and the only one which up to the present time has returned gold in paying quantities. The present average yield—even with the imperfect machinery now at work—is 400 ozs. of gold per month, at an expenditure of 3000, to 3500. The object of the Central American Association being rather to purchase properties with the view of their introduction to the English market than to develop them, the Javali will be disposed of to an independent company. The Chairman took an opportunity of paying a well-deserved compliment to Dr. Seemann for the zealous and able manner in which he had secured, upon such satisfactory terms, this "gem of Chontales." It is gratifying to observe that the course recommended by the directors of not making a call, but borrowing the money upon six months debentures, was unanimously adopted. It was stated that 12000, would pay the interest upon the debentures, while during the period of their existence (six months) the profits realised from the mine will be something like 60000.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The committee of the Stock Exchange have fixed on Tuesday as a special settling-day for the shares of this company. Owing to the absence of business, the shares are not at present to be officially quoted. We understand that the directors have entered into a provisional contract for the purchase of a property of great apparent value. It has already been examined and reported on most favourably by Capt. James Barratt, and the directors have engaged Mr. John Arthur Phillips to report, and he starts for the property in the coming week. The specimens of gold to be seen at the office are extraordinary, and if Mr. Phillips confirms the representations made the company will be very fortunate in their first operation. Capt. Barratt is to meet Mr. Phillips on the spot, the object of the board being to have the most careful and thorough examination. We are informed that a circular will shortly be issued to the shareholders.

THE FINSBURY PARK LANDED ESTATE AND BRICK-MAKING COMPANY seems destined to take a very high place among good dividend-paying investments; and when it is taken into consideration that the security is freehold land, in the neighbourhood of Highbury, within half-an-hour by omnibus or rail of the Bank of England, little doubt can be entertained of its being a complete success. The demand for bricks on the spot and in the neighbourhood is immense, and the Great Northern Railway has a station within 200 yards of the property. The directors and their friends take shares to the amount of one-fourth of the capital. We suggest an early application to all those desirous of investing in this sound and eligible undertaking. We need scarcely add that no better security can be found for money than that of freehold property in the neighbourhood of London. Irrespective of the profits to be derived from the manufacture of bricks, the natural increase in the value of the land will be highly remunerative to the company, but there can be no doubt that the brickmaking will yield large profits, as the calculations on which the prospectus is based have been most carefully made. On reference to the prospectus, in our columns of to-day, it will be seen that the direction is composed entirely of business and practical men: amongst the number we may mention Mr. Thomas Thompson, who has already been the means of bringing forward one of the most successful companies of the day—the famous Great Laxey Mines—and who occupies the post of managing director.

CALDBECK FIELDS.—This great property is opening out beyond the most sanguine expectations. The floors are full of lead, which the manager estimates to be worth at least 25000, and the whole has been broken during the time the dressing apparatus has been in course of erection. A large portion of the dressing-floors is completed, and sales of lead will now be made regularly. A large parcel will be sold in a few days.

SALE OF MINE SHARES AT CAMBORNE.—Mr. T. T. Whear, auctioneer, of Camborne, held an auction at Tyack's Hotel, on Tuesday, on shares in Cornish mines. There was a good attendance, and, considering the depression of the mining interest, the sale passed off most briskly, and with a fair competition for most of the stock offered: 4 shares in South Crofty were sold at 10s. and 10s. 10s. each; 2 North Crofty at 1s. each; 1 Margaret, at 2s. 10s.; 2 South Seton, at 1s. and 1s. 2s. each; 10 West Tolgus, at from 11s. to 12s. per share; 5 Trumpet Consols, at 5s. each; 7 St. Ives Consols, at from 3s. 10s. to 4s. per share; 1 West Damsel, at 1s.; 20 West Frances, at from 30s. to 40s. per share; 150 East Wheal Grenville, at from 18s. to 20s. per share; 2 West Seton, at 110s. each; 8 shares in Falmouth Docks, at 15s. per share; 20 shares in Falmouth Hotel, at 19s. and 20s. per share. On East Pool and South Wheal Frances shares there was a reserved price; 3000, per share was offered for the former, but not sold. For New Trevenen, Wheal Curtis, and a few other mines shares there were no bidders.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 24, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected	84	0	0
Tough cake & tile	81	0	0
Burra Burra	85	0	0
Copper wire	11 1/2	—	—
Do. tubes	0	12	—
Sheath. & bolts per ton . .	86	0	0
Bottoms	91	0	0
Old (Exchange)	72	0	0
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	9d.	—	—
Wire	8 1/2	—	—
Tubes	9 1/2	—	—
Yellow Metal Sheathing . .	8 1/2	—	—
Sheets	8 1/2	—	—
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign	19	10	0
To arrive	19	15	0
ZINC.			
In sheets	27	0	0
TIN.		Per ton.	
English blocks	85	0	0
Do. bars (in barrels) . . .	86	0	0
Do. refined	88	0	0
Banca	83	0	0
Straits	82	0	0
TIN-PLATES.*		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. . . .	1	8	6
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	14	6
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	6	8
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	12	6
IX Coke	1	3	0
IX Ditto	1	9	12
Canada plates, per ton . . .	13	10	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0
IRON.		Per ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London . . .	6	15	0
Ditto, to arrive	6	15	0
Nail rods	7	10	0
Do. ditto	8	10	0
Hoops ditto	9	5	0
Sheets, single	10	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales	4	5	0
Refined metal, ditto	4	0	0
Bars, common ditto	6	0	0
Do. mch. Tynor Tees	7	10	0
Do. railway, in Wales	15	0	5
Do. Swed. in London	15	0	11
To arrive	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	13	3
Do. f.o.b. Tynor Tees	9	6	—
Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do. . . .	2	6	2
Railway chairs	5	10	5
Do. spikes	11	0	12
Indian Charcoal Pigs, . . .	7	0	7
In London per ton	7	0	7
STEEL.		Per ton.	
Swed. in kegs (rolled) . . .	14	0	14
Do. (hammered)	16	0	16
Ditto, in faggots	16	0	17
English, spring	19	0	23
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) . .	7	0	0
LEAD.		Per ton.	
English Pig, com.	19	15	0
Ditto, ordinary soft	20	5	0
Ditto (WB)	22	10	0
Ditto, sheet	21	0	21
Ditto, red lead	23	0	24
Ditto, white	27	0	30
Ditto, patent shot	23	15	0
Spanish	19	5	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to record that the directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting on Thursday last, announced another reduction in the Bank rate of discount, to 7 per cent. The good results of the reduction last week have been already very apparent, and we are glad to find that we were not wrong in our anticipations of a marked improvement in the Metal Market. Orders have been given out with much more freedom during the past week than has been the case for some time, and buyers have been anxious to conclude their purchases at the low prices which have been ruling for so long a time, but in some cases without success, as prices in most metals have become considerably firmer, while in some an advance has taken place. Speculators have also, again come into the market, and are commencing operations. This improved state of things will be advanced by the increased easiness of the money market, and the further reduction in the Bank rate; so we can now with much confidence look forward to a speedy return to an active condition of the metal trade; and we trust that the amount of business that will be done in the remaining months of the year will, in some measure, compensate for the great depression which has prevailed in the trade during those months which have already passed away. The present aspect of Continental affairs, also, is very satisfactory; and the return of peace will lead to a renewal of activity in commercial transactions. Altogether the future prospect of the metal trade is very encouraging.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has assumed a much more satisfactory position; the demand has become much more active, and prices are considerably firmer. Manufactured has been sold at the smelters' price, and tough cake at 12. above, at the commencement of the week, but since the reduction of the Bank rate on Thursday the smelters have closed their books, and decline selling any more at the present fixed prices. Already an advance of 4% has been paid, and there is no doubt that an advance in official rates will be announced shortly.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the slight improvement previously noticed in the demand for finished iron continues, but the orders do not yet suffice to keep the works at more than half-time. There is, however, a confident expectation that the pacific news from the Continent, and the relaxation in the monetary pressure, will lead to orders being given out which have been kept back. In Welsh there has been a slight improvement in the receipt of orders during the past week; and, as the Bank rate of discount has been again reduced, it is expected that some animation will now be diffused into home transactions, which for some time have been very dull. The foreign trade is looking more hopeful, and, while a few orders have come in on American, Russian, and German account, there is every indication that before long a large amount of business will be secured from those quarters. With the South American markets a tolerably fair trade is doing, while with British North America the transactions carried on are of a satisfactory character. For pig-iron the demand is limited; the make is being reduced, and prices tend downwards. In Swedish iron there is a slight improvement. In Scotch pig-iron prices have slightly advanced, consequent upon the reduction in the Bank rate; the latest advices from Glasgow state the price as 53s. 3d. cash.

LEAD.—A very fair business is now doing at previous quotations, but in the general improvement it is not improbable we shall see better prices ere long.

TIN.—A marked improvement has taken place in foreign, fine Straits having advanced to 82s. cash, at which business has been done, and at which price the market remains very firm. Banca has also been sold at 82s. cash, but holders will not now sell under 83s. cash. English is also much firmer.

SPELTER.—Although the amount of business during the week has not been large, yet the price has become rather firmer, and transactions have occurred at 19s. 10s. to 19s. 15s. on the spot, which may now be considered the quotation.

TIN-PLATES.—The enquiry is moderately good, and the future of the trade is decidedly encouraging.

STEEL.—There is at present no stock of foreign in London. QUICKSILVER cannot be bought under the quotation.

BIRMINGHAM, AUG. 24.—Bylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says:—Iron trade rather more lively; pigs fractionally stiffening; railroad iron in better request; merchants' iron generally dull; fall-orders slack.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (August 24) write:—Copper has been exceedingly strong all the week, and higher rates have been paid from day to day. Business has been done to a considerable extent in tough at 85s. per ton. There have been, too, a good many considerable orders given out for manufactured for India, and had it not been for the difficulty of financing to some extent still existing much more would have been bought. Smelters now ask 6s. advance for all descriptions, and will probably announce an official rise to that extent early next week. For foreign a large lot has changed hands up to our quotations, at which holders are indisposed to sell to any considerable extent. The stock at the end of the month will probably be reduced by about 20 tons.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week number 122 ships. The demand has continued active for all descriptions of coal, and the market is entirely cleared, prices quoting the same as last week—Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 3d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s.; Hough Hall Wallsend, 19s.; Kellow Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hastings Hartley, 17s. 6d.; unsold, nil; 25 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in July was 906,952 tons, against 823,274 tons in the corresponding month of 1865, showing an increase of 82,778 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 471,104 tons; Yorkshire, 41,948 tons; London, 2398 tons; Liverpool, 57,476 tons; Severn ports, 263,053 tons; and Scotch, 70,073 tons. The increase was—Northern ports, 1457 tons; Yorkshire, 2639 tons; Liverpool, 15,702 tons; Severn ports, 66,946 tons. The decrease was—London, 3114 tons; Scotch ports, 852 tons. Total shipments, 5,388,182 tons, against 4,867,728 tons, showing an increase of 520,454 tons. The exports of coal coastwise shows a decrease in July of 616 tons, and from Jan. 1 to July 31 of 22,209 tons. The imports of South Wales, &c., coal coastwise show a decrease on the month of 1894 tons. The imports of seaborne coal, culm, and

cinders into London show a decrease on the month of 3049 tons, and on the seven months of 143,060 tons.

On July 21 we expressed an opinion that when the Bank rate was put down to 8 per cent. tin would rise in price, and we are happy to announce an advance in that metal this week of 5% per ton. Copper, we trust, will soon follow, as the standard for ore is up 3s., and with money becoming cheaper every day we have already a demand springing up in the SHARE MARKET for dividend mines, many of which had been greatly depressed, owing to the monetary crisis and the fall in metals, and are now daily rising in value. Among these may be mentioned Devon Great Consols, which dropped from 570s. to 400s. per share. The fall in copper determined the directors of this mine to stock all ores under 5 per cent. produce, and to reduce their dividends for a time; by this proceeding a large stock of ores has accumulated on the mine, which will ere long (the cost of raising it having been paid) bring up the dividends to the old amount. The shares, therefore, after a fall of nearly 200%, are likely to receive more attention. Great Wheel Vor, before the panic, were up to 40s. per share, and dropped to 18s. They are now rising again, and in demand at 21s. to 23s., and will probably go higher as tin advances. West Chiverton fell from 84 to 60, and are now 60 to 65. As the mine never looked better, shares can be bought to pay near 15 per cent. At the meeting on Aug. 17 the accounts showed, silver lead ore sold during the quarter, 13,640s. 2s. 8d., and a dividend of 2s. per share (6000s.) was declared, leaving 9710s. 15s. in hand. The report of the mine is very favourable, and, as the agents state, bears out all they have expressed with regard to its great value in former reports.

Wheal Chiverton, 4 to 5; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance of 377. 11s. 10d. against the mine, and a call of 10s. per share was made, in addition to 18 tons of silver-lead ore sold, at 17s. 3s. 6d. per ton, but not credited. The mine is looking well. Cookney's shaft, below the 86, is down 7 fms., 4 fms. worth 2 tons of silver-lead per fathom. Chiverton Moor, 5 to 5 1/2; at the meeting, held on Aug. 17, a call of 15s. per share was made. The debit balance against the mine was 1342s. 4s. 5d. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 50, and a cross-cut is in course of driving south to intersect the lode, which may be reached in about 7 fathoms driving. There are at surface, dressed and in course of dressing, about 20 tons of silver-lead, raised from the levels and rise. Chontales Gold, 2 to 2 1/2. Prince of Wales shares dropped to 18s., call paid, and leave off 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; at the meeting the accounts for the three months, charging up everything to the end of July, showed a balance against the company of 531s. 18s. 11d., and a call of 1s. per share was made. The report states that the mine never showed better prospects. The 45 east is worth 20s. per fm., and the 45 west 2 tons; this latter end is near the cross-course. The ore on the mine is 20 tons (14 tons raised from the ends since the engine went to work), and the chief points of interest are—1, the continuance of the 45 east in a course of ore towards the junction with the main lode, 30 fathoms ahead; 2, the cutting through the cross-course, in the 45 west, and the expected course of ore between that and the next cross-course; 3, the cutting the north lode, which is expected to be soon seen in the shaft. So far, therefore, from there being any cause for the fall in shares beyond jobbing operations, they would appear to be better worth attention. Clifford Amalgamated, 9 1/2 to 10; at the meeting a call of 10s. per share was made. Cook's Kitchen, 2 1/2 to 3.

Marke Valley, 3 1/2 to 4; on Marke's lode the 112 east will yield 3 tons per fathom, the 112 west 2 tons, and the 100 east 2 tons. On Rosedown lode the 70 west will yield 2 to 3 tons per fathom, and the 60 west 5 tons. Wheal Buller, 10 to 12; this mine is gradually improving in Stephens's shaft, where the lode is worth 12s. per fathom, and the 80 east worth 15s. per fathom. Shares a few months ago were over 40s., and the rise in tin will now materially improve its prospects again. East Basset, 13 to 15; East Caradon, 6 1/2 to 7; East Carn Brea, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; East Lovell, 6 1/2 to 7; East Russell, 2 1/2 to 3; East Grenville, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2. Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. to 10s.; a call of 2s. 6d. per share paid. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 1 to 2. Camborne Venn, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the winze below the 120 is down 5 fathoms, lode 2 feet wide, worth 1 1/2 ton of copper per fathom. In the 135 east the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5 tons per tons per fathom; the 150 east, 2 tons; the 170 east, 3 tons per fathom. Great Retail-lack shares have been largely dealt in at 10s. to 15s.; the lode is expected to be intersected in a cross-cut at the bottom of the new shaft by the end of next week. Great Laxey, 19s. to 20s. Great North Laxey, 12 to 2; the lode in the 80 fm. level ends, north and south, is in each worth 1 ton of lead per fathom; the 72 north, 1 ton; the 60 north, 1 ton. North Trekerby, 2 1/2 to 3; Providence Mines, 21 to 23; Tincroft, 9 to 9 1/2; West Caradon, 4 1/2 to 5; West Seton, 110 to 120; Wheal Grenville, 15s. to 20s.; Wheal Mary Ann, 5 to 5 1/2; Wheal Seton, 13s. to 14s.; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9. Mineral Rights, 3 to 1; the special settling day has been fixed for Tuesday next, and there will now, in all probability, be a good deal of business doing in the shares.

There has been quite a revival in the market for British Mines on the Stock Exchange during the past week, buyers having been tempted by the low price of shares, and the probable great rise in metals of all descriptions, which will place many mines in the Dividend List that are now making calls, the rise already in the price of many of the leading properties has been considerable. Great Wheel Vor, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2; West Chiverton, 61 to 63, ex div., and in demand, the mine is favourably reported on. West Caradon, 4 to 5; East Caradon, 7 to 7 1/2; East Grenville, 2 to 2 1/2; Grenville, 20s. to 30s.; Herod-foot enquired for at 32 1/2 to 35. Clifford Amalgamated, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, including call of 10s. Tincroft, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; Buller, 9 1/2; East Carn Brea, 14 to 15; North Crofty, 3 to 4; Wheal Seton, 135 to 145; West Seton, 120 to 125; Great Laxey, 19 1/2 to 20; New Seton, 35 to 40. The market for Foreign Mines has been steady, with little alteration from our last week's quotations. St. John del Rey, 47 to 48; Don Pedro, 1-16th to 3-16th prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Port Philip, 3 to 4; Cape Copper, 1 1/2 to 2 prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 8 to 10; Chontales, 1 1/2 to 2 dis.; Central American, 3 to 4 dis.; Mineral Rights, 3 to 4 dis.; the Stock Exchange committee has appointed next Tuesday for a special settlement in these shares, but not to be quoted in the Official List. Cobres have been very largely dealt in at prices varying from 2 to 4, the closing price being 3 to 4; the meeting passed off in a most satisfactory manner, all the resolutions being confirmed, as will be seen by the report in another column. Pestarena Gold, 1 1/2 to 2 dis.; Washoe Gold, 1 to 1 1/2; Quebrada Land, 1 1/2 to 2 prem. On the whole, the tone is good, and a better business may be expected as money gets cheaper. Chiverton and Chiverton Moor, at present low quotations, deserve attention.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Strictly adhering to our invariable rule, never directly to advise the purchase or sale of any particular shares, we confined ourselves in the Journal of Aug. 4, with reference to then quotations of our Mining Share Market, to the simple, but for all intelligent readers very plain, reminder that "but a slight turn for the better will immediately be attended by a great increase in transactions in all our mining shares." It was not difficult to infer from this remark that we considered the quotations of the day below their normal value under ordinary circumstances. Those who have had the good judgment and the means of acting on our opinion must be well gratified with the result, for not only has the demand for mining shares much improved, but prices have risen fully as much as could reasonably be expected. At the date referred to Mining Company of Ireland shares had just advanced from 16s. 15s. to 17s. 5s., and on the 11th inst. we were able to mark them as having been dealt in at 18s. Since that day the prospect of improvements in the copper market, and the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent., influenced the Mining Share Market so strongly, that after a comparatively gradual rise to 21s. they changed hands at 22s. 5s. (7s. paid). However, parties wishing to realise this smart profit have brought them down again to 20s. 15s. for cash, and 21s. for account. Wicklow Copper Mining Company shares, which on the 4th and 11th of this month were quoted at 22s. 12s. 6d. and 22s. 10s., respectively, have gradually advanced to 24s. 24s. 3s. 9d. having been paid for next account. The reaction, more strongly observable in Mining Company of Ireland shares, affected the latter much less, because the previous rise was not nearly

so great, and, therefore, Wicklow Copper shares have just left off at 23. 17s. 6d., or a reduction of 2s. 6d. only per share (21. 10s. paid). The most welcome, though not unexpected, news, just received per telegraph, of the Bank rate having on Thursday last been still further reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., will undoubtedly bring fresh buoyancy into our share market. The shares of the Connoree Mining Company and the General Mining Company for Ireland are injuriously affected by letters which have recently appeared in one of our daily journals from shareholders; one complaining of the delay in holding the half-yearly general meeting of the Connoree Mining Company, and the other of the management of the General Mining Company, the directors of which, as he alleges, have only recently received the sum of 7800l. in calls, besides large amounts for the sale of lead ore. The shares of this company might be procured at 21. 7s. 6d., and those of Connoree at 15s.

While the merits and the great interest of Mr. Robert Hunt's "Annual Statistics of the Mineral Resources of the United Kingdom" are fully admitted and appreciated here as well as elsewhere, there is reason for us to complain that he is not more explicit or accurate with the items relating to Ireland. Entirely omitting all details referring to the very large production of copper, lead, and other ores from our country, he gives just sufficient particulars of the raising of iron pyrites to entirely mislead all readers not well up in the matter as to the value of this, one of our most valuable branches of mining industry. He states: "Iron pyrites have been raised during the year to the extent of 114,195 tons, the value of which is estimated at 71,174l.; of this quantity, 81,998 tons have been raised in the county of Wicklow, Ireland." Assuming the market value of Wicklow iron pyrites to be about 1s. per unit, and the ton to contain only 30 per cent. of sulphur (33 per cent. being that demanded by the sulphur buyers for best quality), it follows that our pyrites alone is worth upwards of 120,000l. But, perhaps, Mr. Hunt will be kind enough to explain how he arrived at his estimate of our pyrites.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 3167 tons of ore were sold, realising 12,738l. 16s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 102. 8s. 0d.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4l. 0s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 209 tons 10 cwt. The following particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
July 19.....	6329	107	6	5½	£3 8 0	11510d. £59 10 6
26.....	2590	96	10	6½	3 18 6	11 4 56 14 0
Aug. 2.....	3924	100	10	6½	3 7 0	11 0 55 0 0
9.....	1684	97	6	6½	3 11 6	11 0 55 0 0
23.....	3167	102	8	6½	4 0 6	12 2 60 17 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 3l. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 12s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9d.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on Aug. 17, the accounts showed a credit balance of 15,710l. A dividend of 6000l. (2l. per share) was declared, carrying forward a credit balance of 9710l. The costs were 8679l., and the lead ores realised during the quarter, 13,640l. The mine still proves extraordinarily productive.

At the Cashwell Lead Mining Company meeting, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Aug. 8 (Dr. De Mey in the chair), the report from the agent, Mr. John Peart, relative to the operations at the mine, and the financial statement, showing a profit of 914l. 7s. 9d., was read. A dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, and 434l. 7s. 9d. carried forward. The directors being of opinion that a spirited working of the adjoining Bowes Mine would materially enhance the value of the Cashwell Mine, have consequently expended several hundred pounds thereon, the stratifications and the vein being the same as the Cashwell Main vein, and will no doubt at no distant period produce another rich mine, as in the near limestone large quantities of ore have been raised. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. John Peart, for the able and efficient manner he has carried on the operations at the mine. Messrs. Wm. F. de Mey, John Clarke, William C. Arnison, Simon Joel, Wm. Armstrong, Thomas Slater, and J. Taylor Thompson were re-elected directors.

At Clifford Amalgamated meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 4339l. A call of 10s. per share was made. The report states that taking these extensive mines on the whole, their prospects are very good, and that nothing is wanting but a fair price for the produce to make them again a profitable adventure. To meet the present depressed condition of the mining interest the lords of Wheel Clifford have agreed to give up a moiety of the dues, which amount altogether to upwards of 2000l. a year.

At West Frances meeting, on Aug. 16, the accounts showed a debit balance of 978l. The costs are charged to May, the credits to Aug. 16. A call of 1l. 10s. per share was made.

At Chiverton Moor Mine meeting, on Aug. 17, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1341. 2s. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At Chiverton Mine meeting, on Aug. 17, the accounts showed a debit balance of 377l. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Wheal Kitty meeting, on August 18, the accounts showed a credit balance of 219l.

At Great South Tolgus meeting, on Monday, a call of 5s. per share was made.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Wednesday next, the accounts for the three months ending May will show a credit balance of 1813l. 16s., and a loss on the three months' working of 306l. 16s. 10d. The sales of ore amounted to 220 tons 10 cwt., which realised 3117l. 10s. 6d. During the past quarter two accidents have occurred to the machinery, one to the pumping-engine and the other to the winding-engine, and although both accidents were speedily repaired, yet the drawing of the mine was suspended for some time; this, with the expenses consequent on the accident, has produced the result shown in the balance-sheet.

At Basset and Grylls meeting, on August 17, a call of 18s. 6d. per share was made.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit on the three months of 201l.

At East Moor Slate Quarry Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. James Weston in the chair), a prospectus-report, by Captain Henry James, was submitted. A charge of 150l. for labour and lease was passed, and a call of 6s. per share made. Mr. Thomas Field was appointed secretary and treasurer, and Mr. J. W. Gilbert, manager of the quarry.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobres special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. R. Grenfell in the chair), the Chairman said that the meeting was called to confirm certain resolutions passed at the general meeting held on August 2. The whole of the details of the resolutions having been fully discussed at that meeting, being of a purely legal character, and having been drawn up with the greatest care, to enable the directors to register the company under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act of 1862, he (the Chairman) moved that those resolutions be read and confirmed. Mr. W. Sharp read the resolutions, and after some discussion (of a legal nature) the motion from the chair was carried: 23 shareholders voting in its favour, and one against. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Great Barrier Land, Harbour, and Mining Company adjourned general meeting, on Thursday (Colonel J. Bazalet in the chair), the minutes of the last three meetings were read and confirmed. The report and accounts, as circulated amongst the shareholders, were received and adopted. The retiring directors, Colonel J. Bazalet and P. Wright, were re-elected; and Messrs. J. V. N. Bazalet and J. Thompson re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Mr. J. H. Murchison, in reply to a shareholder, said that all the debentures had been placed since the last meeting. A vote of thanks to the directors and Chairman terminated the proceedings.

On the Stock Exchange, the reduction of the Bank rate to 7 per cent. has had the effect of considerably increasing the demand for mining shares, and prices generally have improved. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 19½, 19½, 20½, 21, 22; East Basset, 12½, 14; East Carn Brea, 1; Great Laxey, 19½, 19½, 19½; West Chiverton, 62, 62½; Clifford, 8½, 9½; East Caradon, 6½; Herodsfoot, 32½; Marke Valley, 3½; North Wheal Crofty, ½; Tincroft, 9½, 9½, 9½; Wheal Buller, 10; Wheal Seton, 135, 140; West Caradon, 4½; In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape, 8½; General, 20; Scottish Australian, 1½; In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 1½, 1½, 1½; Cobres, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4, 3½, 3½, 4; St. John del Rey, 47½, 48, 46½, 47; Don Pedro, par, ½ prem.; United Mexican, 1½, 1½.

The Bank of England returned for the week ending on Wednesday evening, was again extremely favourably, affording the Bank directors full justification for the further reduction in the minimum rate—which now stands at 7 per cent.—made on the following morning. The private securities being now under 25 millions, with a reserve of 5½ millions, indicates a better state of affairs than for many months past, so that a general improvement in business may fairly be anticipated. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 539,040l., represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the Liability side an increase in the "rest" of 25,098l., an increase in the "public deposits" of 68,114l.; an increase in the "other deposits" of 628,194l.;—548,960l. On the asset side there has been no change in the "Government securities," and a decrease in "other securities" of 336,159l., which added to the increase on the Liability side, gives an increase in the total reserve of 979,293l.; the items forming the reserve now standing—notes, 4,508,520l.; gold and silver coin, 1,081,555l.;—5,590,075l.

At the Fitzroy Zinc and Galvanised Ironworks (Frederick Braby and Co., Limited) first general meeting, last week, an ad interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GELNOY LANTWIT COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—The Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart has appointed Henry Strong, of Oxford, accountant, and Alfred Barker, of Westminster-chambers, to be the official liquidators.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Sale of Stores.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.



MR. GEORGE SPILLMAN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by order of the Secretary of State for War, on Monday, September 3, 1866, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, the following STORES:—

PAIR OF ENGINES.
ONE IRON BOILER.
STEEL.
SERGE CUTTINGS.
HARNESSES.
CANVAS.
MIXED METAL.
SCRAP IRON.
LEAD ASHES.
NUMAHES.

MACHINERY.
RESIN.
FOUNDERS' ASHES.
LEATHER.
JUNK.
WOOD.
WHEELS.
FILES.
ZINC AND ZINC ASHES.
HAY.

The lots may be viewed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from Ten to One o'clock, and from Two to Five o'clock, on the three working days previous to, and on the morning of, the day of sale; and catalogues may be obtained at the War Office, Pall Mall; at the Tower; and at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Royal School of Mines.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
DIRECTOR.
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

During the session 1866-7, which will commence on the 1st of October, the following courses of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

- 1.—CHEMISTRY—By E. FRANKLAND, F.R.S., &c.
- 2.—METALLURGY—By JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
- 3.—NATURAL HISTORY—By T. H. HUXLEY, F.R.S.
- 4.—MINERALOGY—By W. W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
- 5.—MINING—By W. W. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.S.
- 6.—GEOLOGY—By A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
- 7.—APPLIED MECHANICS—By ROBERT WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.
- 8.—PHYSICS—By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by the Rev. J. Haythorne Edgar, M.A.

The fee for students desirous of becoming associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the laboratories. Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the school), under the direction of Dr. Frankland, and in the metallurgical laboratory under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate courses of lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each. Officers in the Queen's service, Her Majesty's consuls, acting mining agents and managers may obtain tickets at reduced prices. Certified schoolmasters, pupil teachers, and others engaged in education are also admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two scholarships, and several others have also been established by Government. For a prospectus and information apply to the Registrar, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London, S.W. TRENNAM REEKS, Registrar.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND MINING COMPANIES.
THE ADVERTISER, who is a Cornish Mining Captain of 40 years' experience, both in England, Wales, Ireland, France, and Italy, and now resident in the latter country, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES. The Advertiser is also in possession of, and acquainted with, several VALUABLE PROPERTIES, containing lodes of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, and NICKEL ORES, which he is authorised to DISPOSE OF. He will be happy to afford information on all points connected with mining. All applications to be addressed Captain JOHN KESSELL, Burgofranco, Ivrea, Italy; or Scoppello Mines, Scoppello, Val-Sesia, Piedmont.

A FORGE AND MILL MANAGER WANTED at a large IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES.—Apply by letter, in own handwriting, and stating where the last situation was held, with references, to box No. 64, Post-office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

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WANTED, a SITUATION as RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER. For further particulars and reference, apply to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, No. 12, Great George-street, Westminster, and of Derby.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN MINES.—A METALLURGIST, having discovered a cheap and easy method of extracting the precious metals from minerals, clays, &c., will, in order to further test the practicability of the discovery, ANALYSE, FREE OF CHARGE, any MINERALS, &c., supposed to contain such, upon a sample of not less than 7 lbs. weight (carriage paid) being sent to Messrs. ANDERSON, BAKER, and Co., 66, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

THE METAL TRADE.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in AMSTERDAM, having good connections with Metal Dealers and Manufacturers in Holland, would be glad to UNDERTAKE the SALE of METALS, MACHINERIES, and TOOLS, upon commission, for first-rate houses in England. References of the highest respectability are offered.—Address, "H. H.," prepaid poste restante, Amsterdam.

TO METAL BROKERS.—A Man of thorough practical experience in the Metal Trade is DESIROUS of OBTAINING an APPOINTMENT in a METAL BROKER'S ESTABLISHMENT. Good references.—Apply "M.," 63, Elm-street, Roath, Cardiff.

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NEW ZEALAND MINING.—An M.E., of great practical experience, is ABOUT to PROCEED to NEW ZEALAND to SURVEY and REPORT on some MINERAL PROPERTY, and is OPEN to OTHER ENGAGEMENTS of a similar nature, or to survey any mines periodically, and to audit accounts. First-class references given and required. Address, "M.E.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A PARTNER, OR PARTNERS, WANTED, who can command £5000, to JOIN in a COLLIERY of the best house coal in SOUTH WALES, for the further developing the workings, and other purposes. The small coal is excellent for cooking.—Apply to "A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES.

MR. RICHARD TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

MR. THOMAS TREDINNICK, SCRIVENER.

OFFICES.—ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the above address. Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

A SET of the MINING JOURNAL, from May 4, 1861, to Dec. 30, 1865, less twelve months sundry dates missing, in excellent condition, FOR SALE.—Offers, by letter only, to Mr. PRICE, 31, Upper Seymour-street, London, W.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. Temporary Offices, 78, Shrubland Grove, Dalston.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER. THOMAS MOLYNEUX and CO., MINE AGENTS and SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares. Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and Hazell Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, and WEST END OF LONDON. MR. W. HANNA, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL SHAREBROKER. ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and 31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS SEEKING TO INVEST in bona fide MINES.

NEW YORK, AUG. 9.—The iron market continues as before, with but little change. The demand is only moderate, and confined almost entirely to the immediate wants of consumers. The tone of the market is, however, steady, and prices are well maintained. The demand for bar-iron is light, and the business small. Stocks are well assorted, and large. The market for copper has been excited by an active speculative demand, and sales were made at rather higher figures. The demand, however, has subsided, and the market is now quiet, rather lower prices ruling. There is little enquiry for pig-lead, and prices continue weak. Manufacturers have reduced their prices ½ c. per pound on bar, and 17½ c. per 100 lbs. on sheet and pipe. The following are the imports from January 1 to July 31 for this year and last:—

From foreign ports.....	Tons	pigs
coastwise ports.....	4,649	263,911
Same time 1865.....	4,649	263,911

From Malta (Aug. 15) we learn that since the 11th as many as 39 coal-laden vessels arrived, bringing an aggregate of 16,000 tons, of which 12 were from Cardiff, 4 from Newport, 5 from Newcastle, 3 from Swansea, 6 from Sunderland, 3 from Shields, 4 from Liverpool, and 1 from Grimsby. Some 6 of these cargoes are for the Malta Dockyard, the rest for steam companies' agencies, with the exception of some 8, which are for sale, but meet with no buyers even at the reduced rate of 28s. per ton for the best description, as speculators are unable to find store room, which is sadly wanted.

SEPARATING DUST FROM BLAST-FURNACE GASES.—An invention has been patented by Mr. C. COCHRANE, of Woodside Ironworks, Dudley, for separating dust from the gases evolved from blast-furnaces. A chamber is employed, by preference of a cylindrical form, into which the gases from a blast-furnace or furnaces are received at the upper end, and descend to and pass off by an outlet-pipe or passage at the lower end of such chamber. In the chamber are a number of horizontal parallel partitions, each composed of several parts, which, when the chamber is cylindrical, are preferred to be radial, there being in each case narrow spaces or passages, between the neighbouring parts of which a horizontal partition is composed. The parts of one partition are so arranged as to come below the open spaces formed in or which come between the parts of the partition next above it, so that as the gases descend through the openings or passages between the parts composing one horizontal partition, they come against the parts of the next partition, and in so doing will deposit some of the dust on the parts of such lower partition, and so on until the gases finally escape into the outlet-pipe or passage at the lower end of the chamber.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Aug. 16—Frank Mills.....	50	£18 0 0	0	Trefry's Trustees.
Aug. 17—Isle of Man Mining Co. 100	100	13 6 0	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
18—Bronfod United.....	40	13 2 0	0	Runcorn Smelting Co.
20—Trewetha.....	30	11 7 6	0	Burry Port Co.
—Whitewell Mining Co. 25	25	11 3 0	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
—ditto.....	25	11 3 0	0	Shield & Dinning.
22—Glan Alun.....	38	11 5 0	0	John Warwick.
—ditto.....	2	13 13 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—North Henblas.....	13	10 2 6	0	A. Eytton.
—Dog Pit.....	14	10 2 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Bryngwyn.....	7	11 5 0	0	A. Eytton.
—ditto.....	5	13 13 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Rhodesmor.....	11	11 5 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—Machno.....	2½	10 12 6	0	ditto
—ditto.....	2½	10 12 6	0	A. Eytton.
—Mount Pleasant.....	8	11 6 6	0	ditto
—ditto.....	2	13 11 6	0	ditto
—Summer Hill.....	2½	10 8 0	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
—ditto.....	1½	13 5 0	0	ditto

Sold at LIVERPOOL, on Aug. 20, by Mr. James Pitcairn-Campbell:—
Lot 1 (ex "Venezia")..... 12 £4 18 0 Henry Baxter.
2 (ex "Venezia")..... 41 8 15 0 ditto
3 (ex "Olanda")..... 54½ 12 14 6 Sims, Williams, & Co.
4 (ex "Olanda")..... 32 5 7 6 J. Keys and Son.

Date.	Mines.	Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Aug. 16—Prosper Ltd. ..	7	9 2 21	£44 0 0	£329 6 3	McLeanear.
18—Peda-an-drea ..	10	1 3 18	—	£67 18 8	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Aug. 8, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Aug. 23.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.....	136	£3 2 6	East Caradon.....	91	£2 11 0
ditto.....	133	3 18 0	ditto.....	84	3 7 0
ditto.....	132	4 11 6	ditto.....	60	4 11 6
ditto.....	135	4 4 0	ditto.....	55	3 18 0
ditto.....	122	4 12 6	ditto.....	30	1 9 6
ditto.....	119	4 4 6	Brookwood.....	62	3 11 6
ditto.....	118	4 12 0	ditto.....	55	3 18 6
ditto.....	113	3 13 0	ditto.....	55	3 7 0
ditto.....	106	4 11 6	ditto.....	52	9 1 6
ditto.....	105	4 4 0	ditto.....	33	2 3 0
ditto.....	104	4 6 6	Gawcon.....	66	2 0 6
ditto.....	95	3 0 0	ditto.....	61	2 18 6
ditto.....	71	1 18 6	ditto.....	43	2 7 6
ditto.....	52	3 6 0	Bedford United.....	65	3 17 6
ditto.....	49	8 1 6	ditto.....	46	3 15 6
ditto.....	37	11 9 0	Wheal Friendship ..	67	4 13 6
Marke Valley.....	92	2 15 6	ditto.....	38	11 3 6
ditto.....	91	2 14 6	Sortridge Consols ..	25	4 8 6
ditto.....	75	2 15 6	Wheal Edward.....	17	2 18 6
ditto.....	63	5 0 6	Hawknor.....	16	2 10 6
ditto.....	56	3 8 6	Collacombe.....	10	2 18 6
ditto.....	41	3 6 6			
ditto.....	25	2 10 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Devon Great Con. 1617	....	£6885 12	0	Bedford United..	111	....	£ 425 10	6	
Marke Valley.....	443	....	1419 4	6	Wheal Friendship	105	....	737 17	6
East Caradon.....	320	....	1046 14	0	Sortridge Consols	25	....	110 12	6
Brookwood.....	255	....	1157 18	6	Wheal Edward ..	17	....	49 14	6
Gawton Copper ..	248	....	835 19	0	Hawkmoor	16	....	40 8	0
New Wheel Martha.	Withdrawn.				Collacombe	10	....	29 5	0

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSERS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1842), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1843), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

WEST CHIVERTON.—We notice the way in which the accounts are now made up.—By silver-lead ore sold during the quarter, 13,640 lbs. 8d. "In- stead of specifying the dates of sales, as usual, some months ago we complained of the enormous balance kept in hand, and the result, we suppose, is this new system of accounts. Will the pursers tell us that the ores credited are anything like all sold since the last meeting?

"A. Z."—We are inclined to think the present state of mining, and the stoppage of so many mines, is owing as much to over speculation as to anything else, and that it will, in a measure, work its own cure, and materially improve the prospects of the mines that continue to be worked. Cornwall has produced too much metal, at a loss to adventurers, by the promotion and starting of too many companies. For instance, as a general example, take 50 mines working at a heavy monthly loss, and yet returning (say) on the average 2 tons of tin a month each; here would be 100 tons of tin a month raised at great loss to the shareholders, and reducing the price of metal so as to injure other mines that would pay well at a fair price for tin. The same may be said of many copper mines, and we are disposed to think the cleansing we have gone through will materially lessen the produce, and thereby increase the price of ores; and there will be, perhaps, fewer but better mining investments.

"A CAUTIOUS SPECULATOR" (Newcastle).—As the demand increases so will shares rise, and now is the time (indeed, it may be said, after such an unexampled depression, that there has not been such a favourable opportunity for many years) for selecting half-a-dozen good and safe investments, as well as a few progressive shares likely to rise cent. per cent. Such a list we shall be happy to forward.

PRINCE OF WALES.—A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED PHYSICS.—As an introductory text book, "Gannet's Elements de Physique" has for some years enjoyed a high reputation, and in adapting it to the requirements of the English reader (for his work is considerably more than a mere translation), Dr. Atkinson, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has undoubtedly entitled himself to the thanks of every student among his fellow-countrymen. The issue of the first portion of the second edition has already been noticed, and we have now received the second and concluding part, forming a handsome volume of 800 pages. The fact of its being published by Baillière, of Regent-street, is sufficient guarantee for the character of the engraving and letter-press, and although the price of the work is necessarily rather high, it is a work which no student of physics should be without.

PREVENTION OF PANICS.—The value of suggestions which shall permit of the construction of public works in any country in the world without either subscriptions, loans, mortgages, bonds, or interest will be so universally acknowledged that the author of them cannot fail to secure an amount of recognition and support which will ensure his complete pecuniary success, so soon as the practicability of his project is thoroughly demonstrated. The object of the interesting pamphlet, by our old correspondent, Mr. SAMUEL PERKES, the third edition of which has just been issued, is to draw public attention to a cheaper and more expeditious mode of creating funds for the construction of public works which the public may require for their joint use and convenience, and the introduction of an economical system of finance on an entirely new and solid basis. Mr. Perkes considers that for the construction of public works of urgent necessity all nations are comparatively at a dead standstill, solely because that one thing needful, called money, cannot by any possibility be obtained; he, therefore, explains what he humbly and sincerely hopes "will be the means, with God's help, of setting the public mind to think in a different channel regarding the finances of the world from that to which they have hitherto been accustomed." It is Mr. Perkes's opinion that "the greatest problem of the age is all civilised countries is the want of public improvements and public works; but the question is, can they possibly be obtained without money. He ventures to believe that it is quite possible, and the pamphlet which he has issued certainly goes far to prove that if his plan were universally adopted that belief would be fully justified. Mr. Perkes's project can be explained in a very few words, and the practicability of carrying out his admirable project will be at once seen; he proposes to make Lloyd's bonds legal tender, providing that the power to create such bonds should be with drawn from individual companies, and vested exclusively in the hands of the public works departments of the several countries in which his suggestions are adopted. The "Treasury Notes" are to be created for it, and upwards, for convenience of circulation amongst the working classes, and as they are not to bear interest the Government would incur no expenses by their creation. The pamphlet, which is issued by Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., of the Royal Exchange, will be read with pleasure by all desirous of seeing necessary public works carried on to an unlimited extent, with an abundance of currency in circulation amongst those engaged upon them.

PRESERVING WOOD FROM DECAY.—The process of preserving wood from decay, invented by Mr. LOUIS S. ROBBINS, of New York, is to be worked in this country by the "British Patent Wood Preserving Company." Mr. Robbins's process consists in first removing the sap moisture from the wood, and then charging and saturating it with hot oleaginous vapours and compounds. It is pointed out that albumen is the constituent in wood which first decomposes; and herein the process of decay and putrefaction commences, and proceeds until the woody tissue is destroyed. But the albumen in the sap is coagulated by the application of heat, and also by the antiseptic power of creosote, which the oleaginous vapours deposit in the cellular tissue. Coagulated albumen is insoluble in water, and hence it is not likely to be changed by exposure to a humid atmosphere. The essential oil, disengaged and vapourised by distillation, preserves the elasticity of the ligneous fibre of the wood, and prevents it from injury from the ordinary vicissitudes of temperature and moisture. When wood has been treated by coal tar, or the bituminous oils, it undergoes a certain change from subsequent exposure to the air. The essential oil loses a portion of its hydrogen, at the same time it takes up an extra portion of oxygen from the atmosphere, and hence it becomes resinous. It is claimed that the wood prepared by Bethell is only fit for timber that is fashioned and adapted to the rudest forms and uses, such as railway sleepers, piles for bridges, wharves, piers, &c., for the reason that the surface is left covered with the grosser products of coal tar. But as the Robbins process applies the material in the form of vapour, the wood is left clean, and after a few hours exposure to the air it is fit to be handled for any purposes in which elegant workmanship is required. Neither science nor extraordinary skill is required in conducting the process, and the most perfect treatment under the patent involves but a trifling expense.

IMPROVED STEAM BLOWER.—Mr. A. K. RYDER, of Hydeville, Vermont, U.S., has invented an improved blower, which, although similar in appearance to an ordinary blower, is altogether different in its principle and mode of action. It is driven by the direct action of a jet of steam, which is also brought in contact with the fuel in connection with the volume of air it carries with it. The steam is admitted through a pipe on the upper side, and is impinged upon the blades or fans which may be seen through the opening in the centre of the figure. The air is also drawn into the case through the same central opening, and carried round with the steam as discharged at the outlet, as usual. It is claimed that by using the steam in this manner the quantity of vapour is no greater than though it was applied in the ordinary manner of driving the machine; while by thus forcing it directly into the fire in connection with the air, it produces a beneficial influence in increasing the effective heat of the fuel, and in preventing clinkers. It is also claimed that this method has the advantage of forcing into the furnace more air than the blower could do were the steam applied to driving the blower by the use of a pulley. Several jets may be used for large blowers; and exhaust steam may be advantageously applied, either alone or mixed with live steam direct from the boiler.

SKIPS.—The object of the invention of Mr. C. H. MURRAY, of Loman-street, Southwark, is to make the skip self-acting as to the delivery of the load, so as not to require the attention of attendants to unfasten and fasten the doors of the skip. To this end the bottom of the skip is made to consist of two doors or flaps, which are hinged or jointed to the sides of the skip, their opposite sides being connected by links or chains to the lower ends of two vertical arms, which depend from a cross head, whereby the skip is lifted.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 19 was 11,825s. 6s. 9d.

THE FINSBURY PARK FREEHOLD LANDED ESTATE AND BRICK-MAKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his individual subscription.
Capital £80,000, in 8000 shares of £10 each.
£3 per share to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment; and the remaining £4 at one month from date of allotment, making the shares paid-up in full, and leaving no further liability.
Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without any deduction whatever.

DIRECTORS.
THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., 12, Old Jewry Chambers, London—MANAGING DIRECTOR.
WILLIAM TUXFORD, Esq., Director of the Great Laxey, 106, Upper Thames-street.
FRANCIS HOUSMAN, Esq., 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
MATTHEW GREENE, Esq., St. Michael's-house, Cornhill, London.
HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Esq., 32, New Broad-street, London, E.C.
JOHN LESLIE PILKINGTON, Esq., 2, Great James-street, Bedford-row.
(With power to add to the number.)
BANKERS.—The Imperial Bank, Lombury.
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—James Wagstaff, Esq., 176, Upper-street, Islington.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Edwards and James, 18, King-street, Cheapside.
SECRETARY.—John Russell, Esq.
OFFICES.—12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed for the purchase of a freehold estate in the neighbourhood of, and immediately facing, the Finsbury New Park, and also to manufacture bricks from the valuable deposit of plastic clay which covers its surface to a very considerable depth.

The estate, containing about 27 acres, is situated within 200 yards of the Seven Sisters Road station, on the Great Northern Railway, and is in the centre of a large building neighbourhood; it adjoins Highbury New Park on the south-east, and has a considerable frontage to the Seven Sisters-road on the north-west. The old Sluice House Tavern is on the property, and the fields and meadows have been the favourite resort of Londoners for many years past.

It is unnecessary to speak of the enormous and increasing demand which has of late years arisen for bricks, and the great difficulty with which it has been met. It is notorious that all engaged in this manufacture are reaping large fortunes.

This manufacture is not an undertaking in which there is any hidden element to deal with—it has no speculative character; the calculations as to the operations are plain and simple, and the results as to profit easily deduced.

At a rough estimate it may be stated that, supposing it advisable to use the brick earth to a depth of 6 feet only, the estate will produce upwards of two hundred millions (200,000,000) of bricks, which it is calculated will yield a net profit of 15s. per thousand (1000), or for the whole estate £150,000. There is no reason, however, why the brick earth should not be worked to a much greater depth—in fact, the deposit has been proved to a depth of 30 ft., and the number of bricks it would produce, were it considered desirable to continue the working, is, therefore, almost incalculable. The earth has been thoroughly tested for brick-making, and the results are highly satisfactory.

A large portion of this estate is traversed by the New River. The vendors have agreed with the New River Company to divert the stream, and the valuable piece of elevated land, which now forms the bed of the river—consisting of little else but well-puddled clay—containing as it does the material for many millions of bricks, will belong to this company.

As a building site—surrounded by the charming neighbourhoods of Highbury, Canonbury, Hornsey, and Stoke Newington, and within site of Alexandra Park, and with a splendid frontage to the Finsbury New Park—it is unequalled. The drainage of the estate (a matter of vast importance) is excellent, the high level sewer crossing the property at a depth of 30 ft. from the surface.

When sufficiently worked for brick-making, the estate will let, as laid out, on building leases, and will bring in, at the lowest estimate, £3000 per annum, which, taken for freehold ground rents at 25 years purchase, will yield £75,000. The vendors have agreed to part with the estate to the company for a sum of £30,000, and 1000 shares fully paid-up, together with a royalty of 1s. 3d. for every thousand of bricks manufactured and sold by the company.

The directors are empowered by the Articles to pay interest on the paid-up capital, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, until such time as the profits begin to accrue. And all profits exceeding 20 per cent. per annum are to be passed to a reserve fund, to be dealt with as the shareholders shall determine at a general meeting convened for that purpose.

As an investment, the company offers complete security; the property is certain to steadily increase in value, and after dividing the large profits to be made by the bricks, the estate will then be worth, for building purposes, at least £75,000.

Powers to increase the capital have been taken in the Articles of Association, should other eligible estates be met with.

An early application for shares is necessary, as the allotment will be made in strict accordance with priority of application.

Forms of application for shares to be had at the offices of the company, of the bankers, the directors, or the architect and surveyor.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Finsbury Park Freehold Landed Estate and Brick-making Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited) the sum of £1, being a deposit of £3 per share upon £10 each in the Finsbury Park Freehold Landed Estate and Brick-making Company (Limited), I request that you will allot me that number; and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that you may allot to me; and I further agree to pay £3 per share on allotment and the remaining £4 per share within one month of the date of allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the said company when called upon so to do.

Name in full
Profession or occupation (if any)
Residence in full
Usual signature
Date
Deposits to be paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited).

THE WEST GREAT ST. GEORGE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. In 6000 shares, of £5 each. £1 payable on application, and £1 on allotment.

If no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned.

Capital £30,000, of which a large proportion is subscribed by the following shareholders:—

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., (Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, Halifax).
JOSEPH CROSSLEY, Esq., (Messrs. J. Watson and Brothers, Church, Accrington).
HENRY AMBLER, Esq., Watkinson Hall, near Halifax.
F. APPELEY, Esq., Appley House, railway contractor, Manchester.
JOHN APPELEY, Esq., merchant, Manchester.
LEO LOEWENSTEIN, Esq., (Messrs. Leo Loewenstein and Co., Manchester).
J. VOILE, Esq., Birmingham.
CHARLES CLAY, Esq., M.D., Piccadilly, Manchester.
BANKERS.—The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Manchester.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock and Co., London.
Messrs. Williams, Williams, and Co., Truro, Cornwall.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, Seddon, and Sale.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Worthy Williams and Co., Manchester.
SECRETARY.—Mr. Hugh Fleming.

SHAREBROKERS.
Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester.

RESIDENT AGENT.—Captain Walter Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.

REGISTERED OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Messrs. R. C. CLIFTON and Co., the sharebrokers to the company; or to Mr. HUGH FLEMING, the secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING was HELD ON FRIDAY, the 10th inst.,

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following is an epitome of the report:—

FIRE BRANCH.
The progress of the company, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the company has ever experienced.

The total net amount of fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 13s.

LIFE BRANCH.
Turning now to the life branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expostitions.

Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for—

Year 1845 of	£ 23,349, and ended the period with a total sum assured of	£ 272,796
The Second, 1850-54	do	do
Do, 1855-59	55,650	735,408
The Third, 1860-64	do	do
Do, 1865-69	206,514	1,655,678
The Fourth, 1870-74	do	do
Do, 1875-79	449,242	3,439,215

And now the first year of the fifth like period—viz., 1885—the company has granted assurances for £486,663, nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period.

If, therefore, the result of the total five years, ending in the year 1869, were to have a corresponding increase with the previous periods of five years each, the amount of business that would be effected in the quinquennial period now running would be more than has ever been on record in any insurance establishment in this country.

The directors have likewise to report that the life funds have increased by the sum of £195,146, the accumulated funds of this department now amounting to £749,458. As an addition of, at least, £100,000 per annum to these accumulations during the next ten years may be fairly anticipated, it is within reasonable expectation that during this period the life funds will approach nearly to £2,000,000 sterling.

The directors propose to the proprietors that a dividend be declared of 3s. per share, and a bonus of 4s. per share, together 7s. per share, free of income tax. It is a matter of satisfaction to state that, after withdrawing the amount of this dividend and bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain in that account of £1,158,995 9s. 11d. In addition to the reserve fund, which, by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d.

This report was unanimously adopted.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CORNISH MINING.—The letters which have lately appeared in the *Times* and other papers would induce persons unacquainted with the county to suppose that there will at once be an end to all mining in Cornwall, and that the large number of miners hitherto employed must immediately emigrate, in order to obtain the necessities of life. That the present low price of minerals will cause a large number of the deep mines to be abandoned cannot be doubted, but it must be remembered that there are always new mines being opened and discoveries being made, which create work for the miners thus thrown out of employ. For instance, the discoveries lately made in the Prince of Wales, West Wheat Kitty, and other mines, will, in all probability, lead to more active development of the districts in which these mines are situated. The great demand for granite, and other building stone, will cause a number of quarries to be opened in Cornwall, at which the miners may also find employment. The low price of metals has not only been a source of injury to the working miner, but it has had a most damaging effect upon the market for mining shares. For the past few days, however, the depression, which has for such a length of time prevailed, seems to have vanished, and the rise in the price of tin and copper, which is reported, although small, appears to have brought a large amount of capital into the market, and a very active demand is made for shares in all mines wherein there is the least prospect of early improvement.—C. T.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE.—A shareholder in this mine would be glad to be informed how long it will take to intersect the tin lode underlying south of engine-shaft at the adit and 12 ft. levels, and also the depth to sink the engine-shaft below the present depth before they cut the junction of the tin and copper lodes; at the same time, the value of the tin lode per fathom where worked; also, the amount of tin raised and sold, and about what time before the mine were the shares at 6s. 7d. A reply in the Journal of next week would greatly oblige—O. Z.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Mr. J. Sykes (Leek) complains of not receiving replies to several letters which he has addressed to the pursers. He considers the balance-sheet requires explanation, and the affairs of the company generally well looking into. Not feeling satisfied, and unable to obtain information from the officials, Mr. Sykes had the mine inspected by Capt. C. Thomas (whose report is in the Mining Correspondence, in another column), and he now feels justified in stating that "the mine is, and has been for some time, worked in an irregular manner." Another cause of complaint is, that the meeting is now two months over-due.

THE TRINIDAD ASPHALTUM COMPANY.—Can any reader oblige me with information as to the position of this company, which was formed some years ago for the purchase and working of mines of that material in Cuba, for the purpose of extracting mineral oils? The company was injured by the discovery of mineral oil wells, and was virtually driven out of the market. I took 100 shares of it, each in 1860, and paid up in advance of calls. I have seen nothing whatever of the company since 1862, when I understood it was to be abandoned, and wound-up voluntarily; but if anything has been done in the matter it has been quite unknown to me.—X.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—This mine having been stopped some years, the undersigned will feel obliged if the secretary, or manager, will kindly inform him and other shareholders, through the medium of the Journal, when any division of assets is to be made?—FELIX.

DYFNOWM LEAD MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.—I thank you for inserting my letter in last week's Journal, and am surprised at the very few errors which crept in. Those conversant with mining matters will easily detect them. One only I wish to rectify. I am made to say "the water for which 100l. a-year is paid." &c. I think I had it in the manuscript as asked. However, Mines, but can be got at 100l. a-year rent. I may also add that the prospects of these mines were never better than at present. I shall leave behind me a valuable property, and if the company carries out the proposals, or rather suggestions, made at the last meeting, and works the mines on a scale commensurate with their merits, they will prove to be some of the best lead mines in the Principality.—EDWARD DAVIES: Dolcarradog, Machynlleth, Aug. 22.

DYFNOWM MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.—We have received a long letter from "Ex Officio," in reply to Mr. Davies, which shall appear in next week's Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 25, 1866.

* A great pressure on our space has compelled the postponement of several articles, and letters from correspondents; but we shall next week give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will enable us to clear off all arrears.

THE PROSPECTS OF CORNISH MINING.

It frequently happens that enormous injury is done, both to individuals and to communities, through persons pretending a knowledge of matters with which they are altogether unacquainted, and but for the timely contradiction of his misstatements in the gloomy letter of Mr. Merrifield, it is probable that we should have had a calamitous instance of this fact. That all charitable combinations afford salaried employment for a few persons who might otherwise require that charitable assistance they assist in distributing to others, is beyond question; but it is scarcely justifiable that the temporary depression in the price of any particular article of commerce should be made the pretext for office-seekers to implore (simply for their own advantage) the charity of the benevolent on behalf of all engaged in its production. Mr. Merrifield's letter contains nothing but mere statements unauthorised by fact, yet it has called forth the subjoined letter from Mr. Henry Fawcett, which, however, has been conclusively answered by Messrs. S. Higgs and Son, of Penzance, and other correspondents, in this day's Journal:—

"The discovery in other countries of rich deposits of tin and copper has gradually reduced the price of these metals. Many of the best Cornish mines are worked at an augmented cost, in consequence of their increasing depth. This decrease in the value of mineral produce, and the greater cost required to obtain it, form a combination of adverse circumstances against which few Cornish mines will be able successfully to contend. Mines are being rapidly closed, and a vast number of labourers must be thrown out of employment. Mr. Merrifield affirms that where 200,000 men were at work some months since, at Christmas there will not be employment for 20,000. Without endorsing the strict accuracy of these figures, no one who is acquainted with Cornwall can doubt that the industry which has given wealth to this county almost from time immemorial is in a state of disastrous depression, and may be permanently paralysed. Mr. Merrifield appeals to the English public, and assures them that their generosity will be as much needed as it was during the cotton famine in Lancashire. But an important practical question suggests itself—How can the relief which is so much needed be most wisely given?

As Mr. Merrifield says, it is evident that there are now too many labourers in Cornwall; and he concludes that they must either starve or emigrate. But it appears to me that the most vital interests of the nation demand that another alternative should be considered. England at the present time can ill afford to lose a single able-bodied workman. Although the labour of the Cornish miner may not be required in his own county, there are many localities where this labour would be welcomed as a boon. If we should permit the Cornish miners to emigrate, let us for a moment consider the people whom we should lose. Everyone who knows them must be ready to affirm that England has no labourers who possess more industrial virtues. Their hazardous and difficult employment has made them brave, enduring, and intelligent; and their sobriety and religious devotion still bear testimony to the fact that among this population Wesley achieved his greatest and most lasting triumph. If, therefore, the nation is willing to bestow its charity upon these suffering miners, let the amount which may be subscribed be devoted to remove these men and their families to the localities where their labour may be most required. In this way private individuals may do much, and may at the same time combine charity with pecuniary profit. A large colliery proprietor in the North of England lately told me that he had suffered so much annoyance and loss in consequence of disputes between himself and his men, that he resolved to import labour from Cornwall. He, consequently, engaged 300 or 400 Cornish miners. He chartered special trains to take them and their families to the North of England; he, of course, paid all their expenses, and he assured me that he believed the experiment would eventually prove to be one of the best commercial speculations he had ever made. The Cornish miners rapidly adapted themselves to their new employment; they like their new life, and are earning extremely high wages. I hope, therefore,

that the relief which is asked for will not be bestowed in keeping an active and intelligent people in a state of dependence, verging upon pauperism. If their labour is not wanted in their own country let them be assisted to settle in those localities where their industry is required, and where it would produce comfort for themselves and wealth for the nation. At the beginning of this century Malthus, Ricardo, and the other distinguished economists, were compelled to show how the increase of population could be checked, for there was then an amount of surplus labour which was gradually pauperising the country. At the present time a very different problem presses for solution, for now when we have no labour to spare many countries are offering the most tempting prospects to induce our industrial population to leave these shores. If, therefore, we really require the labour of the Cornish miner, let us not lose it for the want of an organised effort."

DO GOLD FORMATIONS RUN DEEP?—Alluding to this question, Captain Thomas Treloar writes that a few years ago it was assumed that in rock formations gold did not run deep—that idea is at present considered applicable to jacotinga formations only. When Gongo Soco was rich, jacotinga mines were much sought after, and when Gongo Soco became the property of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, it was comparatively a new mine. The failure of old jacotinga mines he explains by observing that where they get down to water, and the ground is very soft, their failure is due more to the difficulty experienced in working them than to decline in their auriferous property; indeed, the difficulty of working the many is said to be parent to the idea that gold does not run deep in jacotinga formations. At Maquina they are high and dry, exempt from paying dues, and have extensive beds of jacotinga almost intact, one of which, in a few months, and with a few hands, has already yielded upwards of 43,000 oitavas of gold. Under these circumstances he considers the prospects of the Don Pedro North del Rey Company are of an extraordinary character.

BRITISH TITANIFEROUS IRON.—The excellent quality of the iron produced from titaniferous iron ore is now generally acknowledged, and very good results have been obtained even by the admixture of only a small quantity of the titaniferous iron-sand with the ordinary materials used in the manufacture of iron; but the necessity of obtaining the supply from the antipodes has caused the application of the sand to be very limited. The discovery of valuable deposits of titaniferous sand in this country has now been made, and the necessary steps have been taken to turn the knowledge acquired to commercial account. A sample has been forwarded to us, which has been obtained from the sea sand on the coast of Cheshire; it is of great purity, and highly magnetic, and appears thoroughly equal to the best samples from New Zealand.

PIG AND PUDDLED IRON.—The quantity of pig and puddled iron exported in the first half of this year amounted to 215,363 tons, as compared with 244,949 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 237,721 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The decline observable this year would have been much more marked but for the increased demand from the United States, which took 44,732 tons to June 30 this year, as compared with 18,138 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 58,419 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. The exports to France to June 30 this year declined to 55,157 tons, as compared with 77,770 tons to the corresponding date of 1865, and 65,801 tons to the corresponding date of 1864. The value of the pig and puddled iron exported to June 30 this year was 717,675*l.*, as compared with 697,893*l.* in the corresponding period of 1865, and 728,662*l.* in the corresponding period of 1864. The quantity of pig and puddled iron exported from the United Kingdom was—

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
1856	357,326	£1,385,118	1861	288,004	£1,044,304
1857	422,086	1,609,115	1862	444,708	1,263,641
1858	363,143	1,084,170	1863	466,423	1,287,968
1859	316,876	901,329	1864	465,982	1,411,513
1860	342,566	974,063	1865	545,018	1,591,063

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.—Reference was made in the *Mining Journal* of June 2 to an improved process of utilising small coal, by moltening it with a feculent solution, and then compressing it into conveniently-shaped blocks, and it was then mentioned that Mr. DAVID BARKER, the inventor, simply tempered the coal-dust with the prepared starch, formed it into bricks by the ordinary brick machines of Messrs. Bradley and Craven, of Wakefield, and then dried them for use. Since that time the patents by which the processes are protected have passed into the possession of the United Kingdom Patent Fuel Company, and it has been found that, although by the process described a well-formed and compact brick of fuel can be produced, the speed attainable is too low to admit of commercially satisfactory results being attained in practice. To remove the obstacle, Mr. Barker has designed a special machine—a slight modification of the ordinary brick-machine of Clayton, and others—by the use of which he anticipates so increasing the daily make as to reduce the cost of workmanship to one-third, and thus leave a better margin for profit. The new machine consists of an ordinary pug-mill, at the bottom of which rectangular tubes for the reception of the pugged mass are provided, the necessary pressure to expel the bricks being supplied by a double-headed piston, in the form of a box, containing an eccentric, fixed to the knife-shaft of the pug-mill. A certain quantity of the wetted mass is by this means delivered at each half revolution of the shaft, and alternately at each end of the machine, where it is proposed to receive them on suitable trays for conveyance to the drying places. In the new machine it is, of course, necessary to use the dust much wetter than when the bricks are produced by compression, but Mr. Barker states that the additional moisture need consist of water only, and that no additional time or expense is incurred in drying, because the bricks being more porous the heat more readily percolates them.

DOVER AND CALAIS INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.—The suggestion for making a tunnel beneath the bed of the English Channel wherein to lay this long-projected line has been condemned as impracticable, whilst the feasibility of constructing suspension or girder bridges with spans of from 7 miles to 21 miles has been considered questionable; nor has the tube upon the channel bed, protected by a bank of stones, been received with much greater favour, notwithstanding the success of the Pneumatic Despatch Company. The latest proposition is that of Mr. Charles Boutet, who claims that he can, at a cost of 16,000,000*l.* sterling, construct a gigantic pontoon bridge, with all the necessary appurtenances, and to get the work open for traffic in five years. There will be openings for the convenience of ships navigating the channel at each end of the bridge, and the bridge will be provided with lighthouses, refreshment buffets, ordinary carriage ways, and four rows of gas lamps by way of illumination. Mr. Boutet considers the French will readily alter the gauge of their railways when the bridge is completed.

THE TIN TRADE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.—The following statement, added to the large increase of foreign imports, shows the effect of over supply upon the market value of Cornish tin, and should be sufficient inducement to adventurers to seek new markets for tin, to promote its more extended application, and to reduce expenses of management and production to the minimum.

Year.	Ore produced.	White metal—average price per cwt.
1860	9,732	Refined 138 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Common 136 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1861	10,847	" 123 2 " " 121 2
1862	14,117	" 119 4 " " 115 5
1863	15,157	" 122 6 " " 117 3
1864	15,200	" 110 7 " " 106 2
1865	15,684	" 99 2 " " 96 0

In the present year the supply has further increased, and prices still more receded. The stoppage, however, of many ruined mines may now turn the tide the other way.

THE DANGERS OF PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.—It is acknowledged that the only mode of economically burning petroleum as a steam fuel is to convert the liquid into gas, either alone or in combination with steam, and use the gas to heat the water. The experiments, both in this country and America, have shown that to employ the liquid fuel it requires considerable care in the arrangement of special tanks and tubes, and in providing safety guards in the

form of gauze diaphragms, clack valves, and water traps, to prevent the occasional back rush of flame, which a partially filled tube is subject to. This, combined with the fact that when petroleum is used it costs ten times as much as coal, and that when coal oil is used at least half a dozen tons of coal are required to produce 1 ton of oil, whilst 1 ton of oil will only do the work of 1½ ton of coal, must effectually prevent the introduction of petroleum or coal oil as a substitute for coal, except for experimental purposes, where cost and danger are of no consideration.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

August 15 was a "red letter" day in the annals of patents. No less than eighteen Applications for Patents were lodged on that day—a number exceeding by nearly 100 per cent. the ordinary daily average of applications of the three preceding years; a proof, assuredly, that inventors do not participate in the views adopted by the opponents of and objectors to a patent law. Among these applications may be mentioned, as relating to the matters connected with metals, minerals, and mining, the following:—No. 2092, BROOKES (communication from Maloy, of Boston, U.S.), for apparatus for cutting, grinding, and finishing marble and other similar materials; No. 2095, WEBSTER, of Birmingham, for coating and re-covering metals from chlorides and other solutions of metals; and No. 2101, CAMERON, of Barrow-in-Furness, for manufacture of iron and steel. On this day, also, two applications were made, which, though certainly, apparently from their titles, not relating to the metallurgical or mining arts, deserve to be recorded as instances of rather unusual subjects for patents—a "pickle-piercer" and a "pocket kite."—On the 16th inst., BONNEVILLE applied for a patent, No. 2103, for improvements in the manufacture of wheels of carriages for conveying coals and other minerals in working mines (a communication from Etienne Pagat, of St. Etienne, in France). It is greatly to be desired that some philanthropic inventor would turn his attention to the practicability of substituting some effective and economical means for replacing by mechanical appliances the labour of young children in drawing trucks through the passages of mines. A service of this character, however mollified by the intervention of a merciful legislature, and however little arduous by comparison with other labour in which children are employed in other industrial pursuits, is lamentable, because its nature is such as to reduce human creatures to work which are accustomed to appropriate to the brute creation or to inanimate machinery.—CLARK applied for a patent, No. 2199 (as a communication from Baker, Harlan, and Bell, of the United States), for puddling-furnaces.—Also, on the 10th inst., RENDEL, the civil engineer, applied for a patent for coiled iron tubes or cylinders used in making cannon, No. 2061.—On the 11th inst., MOSLEY, of Salford, for furnaces, No. 2062; and on the 13th inst., MARCHAL, of Brussels, for combustion and prevention of smoke and increasing the heating power of fuel, No. 2072.

The following Patents have been sealed:—No. 478, YOUNG, distilling coal shales.—No. 517, NALL, metal name-plates and figuring metal plates.—No. 545, BRUNTON, peat fuel.—No. 579, WINBY, metal rolls.—No. 625, YOUNG, distilling coal shales and other substances.

A large number of Notices to Proceed on applications possibly relating to the metallurgical, mining, and mineral arts, have been lodged. We may mention them as follows:—No. 1028, FROST, breaking stones, crushing ores and other substances.—No. 1139, SPIQUEL and FLORANCE, stamping on flattened or unfitted metals.—No. 1213, RICHES and WATTS, feeding apparatus for grinding and crushing mills and machines.—No. 1885, NEWTON (communication from Fletcher, of Glasgow), for a process of producing a fine-grained material, collecting and utilising furnace-gases.—No. 1045, CUNNINGHAM, drilling and ornamenting metal.—No. 1067, MURRAY and JENNINGS, treating clay.—No. 1129, NEWTON (communication from Fletcher and Hughes), furnace-grates.—No. 1136, DONISTHORPE, getting coal and other minerals.—No. 1813, HAWKLEY, WILD, and ASHURBY, furnace.—No. 1868, PLANT, iron and steel tubes and flanges.—No. 1999, BACHOLDER, horse-shoes and other like articles. Any opposition intended to Nos. 1028, 1139, 1213, and 1885 must be entered on or before Sept. 4; and to Nos. 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1813, 1868, and 1999 must be entered on or before Sept. 11.

NEWTON has specified (as a communication from T. H. Jenkins, of New York), No. 2964, a process for hardening cast-iron, in which the metal is heated to a cherry-red heat, hammered to render it compact, then heated again to a cherry-red heat, and afterwards a pulverised preparation of prussiate of potash and charcoal is sprinkled on the surface; the iron is again put into the fire until the composition disappears, taking care to raise the temperature to a cherry-red heat; the iron is next plunged into a bath of gas water, oil of vitriol, sal ammoniac, glauber salts, and common salt.—WHITWORTH'S specification, No. 3015, relates to casting iron and steel. He forms moulds of steel in combination with a pressing plunger, in such manner that the fluid steel when in such moulds is subjected to a very high degree of pressure.—TAYLOR and FERNIE, No. 2970, have patented an improvement in manufacturing steel castings by imparting blows to the box in which the casting is being effected, and in sustaining such percussive action from the moment the steel is run in until it is set; this agitates the steel, keeps it longer "alive," and sends it to all parts of the mould, and prevents crystallisation.—DIXON, No. 2929, proposes, in his specification, to purify or refine iron in a melted state, by projecting it or allowing it to fall, of course, into a tower, or otherwise through the air. In order to bring every particle in contact with the air or other gases which may exist in the pit or tower.—FRAXGE, of Liverpool, No. 2870, has specified an invention (communicated by ROSENTHAL and GIEROW, of Berlin). The improvements relate to the manufacture of cast-steel from ordinary scrap or other malleable iron. The iron is to be melted in crucibles or furnaces, as is well understood, and borax, carbonate of cadmium, the nut of horse-chestnut ground to meal, the tartar argols of commerce, and common wood charcoal are added, and if a hard steel is required, the juices of onion are added. These various materials are melted together, and the result obtained is a steel of the highest class. The specification gives certain proportions of the foregoing ingredients suitable for producing good practical results, thus—¼ lb. borax, ¼ to 3-16 lb. carbonate of cadmium, ¼ lb. horse-chestnut, ¼ lb. tartar argols, ¼ lb. charcoal, and the juice of four white onions. This specification presents an additional instance to those already furnished by our patent lists of the progress made and the interest evinced in the metallurgical arts by the people of Prussia, where, by the way, are situated the works of Krupp, of whose name appears so frequently in connection with the manufacture and application of steel. If the result of the recent war should be to afford a sufficient commercial sea-board to Prussia, and if the success of that country in arms satisfies public opinion so fully as to stay further advance in that direction, and to induce attention to the peaceful arts, Prussia may attain an important and triumphant position in the industrial world, and especially in the broad field of metallurgy. Surely this nation, however anxious for expansion, and however ambitious of renown, would achieve a brighter and more illustrious victory if it reached an eminent position in the ranks of the useful arts, than if its black and white flag floated in every capital and in every state in which the German tongue is spoken, from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

AUG. 23.—The Coal and Iron Trades of Derbyshire remain in the same healthy state of activity as noticed last week, business proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. At Clay Cross a large tonnage is being forwarded to London and the South, whilst the new collieries are pushing forward their works in a very energetic manner. The Devonshire Silkstone works are very busy with their top work and coke ovens, and the manager expects that by Christmas the colliery and coke works will be in full operation. The Cobnar Wood Colliery is understood to be still in the market, and now that money is so much easier, it is to be hoped that the intention, noticed some time since, of forming a new company will be carried out. Having got to the coal in one shaft, and well down in the other, there is no reason to doubt of its turning out profitable, seeing that more than 50,000*l.* have been expended on it, and it can now be obtained for some 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.*, if not for less. It is certainly a great pity that so large a sum should be sunk without an endeavour made to recover some portion of it. Several branches of the Sheffield trade have improved lately, and the prospects of business are of a more cheering character than they have been. The demand for steel continues, and at several of the largest establishments some good orders are to hand. The extensive works at Penistone (Cammell and Co., Limited) are kept fully going, and a large quantity of Bessemer steel is being turned out; also steel tyres, rails, &c. So great has been the increase in the trade since taken by the firm of Cammell and Co., that the place has been doubled within the last year or two, whilst at the present time they are engaged in still further adding to it, so great is the requirements of the firm.

At the Milton and Elsecar Works the men have broken out in open hostility against the Patent Furnaces of Mr. E. B. Wilson, which, they say, are not equal to the old ones. On a recent occasion the men tested the old and the patent ones, and alleged that the quantity of iron turned out, coal used, and time taken in a heat, were all in favour of the former. On the other hand, the Messrs. Dawes, as well as the great body of practical men who have seen the furnaces at work, all agree in stating that the invention is all that the patentee says it is, and that ultimately the men, when they have got rid of the prejudice which they hold so tenaciously against improvements generally, which they look upon as dangerous innovations, will be of the same opinion. Having on several occasions seen them at work, there appeared to be no two opinions as to the greater heat evolved by the patent furnace, burning its own smoke, consequently requiring less fuel, and less time in getting out the heats. Another important point gained is the fact that the atmosphere in which the puddlers work is very much purer; there is also little or no dust or dirt flying about, whilst the smallest slack or smudge can be used in Mr. Wilson's furnaces. Despite these advantages, the men have declined to work them, and on Monday struck

against them. Mr. Wilson thereupon telegraphed to the Puddlers Association at Newcastle, requesting the executive to send down a deputation to examine the furnaces, and also to take into consideration the decision come to by the men. On Wednesday the puddlers' secretary arrived, when he met the question most fairly, as Mr. Wilson informed me to-day, and requested a furnace to be tried before him. This was done, and he expressed his satisfaction with the result. So far, the men say—1. The standings are hotter than the old ones; 2. They are worse to clean; 3. They do not know if they can get their yield; 4. They do not think they could get on faster with a grate bar. In reply to those objections, it was shown that the standings being hotter proves that the fourth objection is quite untrue, as the furnace must be hotter than the grate bar to make the standings hotter. This required no further comment. Mr. Wilson also states that—"Mr. Kane yesterday (Wednesday) witnessed the cleaning of the furnace (this appears to be a misunderstanding, as the furnace makes no ashes), and it averaged one minute. It is requisite to clean out six times in twelve hours, which occupies six minutes, very little clinker being taken out each time. Mr. Kane admitted that this was infinitely easier than to work the old furnaces, and much more cleanly, as ash wheeling in forges is a monster nuisance. With my furnaces there is no ash to wheel, and all the refuse of the week may be taken away on Saturday afternoon. The brickmaker's foreman says the bricks throughout the furnace can stand no more heat, therefore my furnaces go as hot as it is possible to get a furnace up to. As to the third objection, the yield is larger than the ordinary furnaces, and it is theoretically bound to be so, and the quality is infinitely better. As to the fourth objection, a child could manage the furnace, as it requires very little attention, much less than the ordinary furnace. As to the consumption of fuel, and every practical man can see the saving, the furnaces will work 12 hours, using 23 cwt. of slack, making no ashes and no smoke. But by the returns given by the puddlers, in a trial they undertook for their own pleasure, which we know to be moonshine, they showed a saving of 3 cwt. of fuel each turn, or a saving at the Messrs. Dawes' works of 17,160 tons of fuel per annum. But this goes much further; we can use slack instead of best coals, the results being identically the same. With regard to the result of the visit of Mr. Kane, the men have agreed to work the furnaces for one month, and the result must be that the men will find the furnaces much more comfortable, will have less to do, and be much more cleanly, not suffering from sulphur and dust. No doubt they will be quite delighted with the change." Mr. Wilson also states that he has worked an experimental puddling furnace for four days, with an average of 21 cwt. of fuel, slack only, which speaks for itself. Mr. Kane left the works on feeling, as he himself said, it was a sanitary improvement, and, in his opinion, a good furnace. Being a practical man, Mr. Kane's opinion is worthy of every consideration, and it is to be hoped will be taken by those he represents.

In South Yorkshire the demand for coal continues good, both for home consumption and for exportation. A large tonnage is being sent southwards, whilst the trade to the North of Europe and Holland, via Goole, Hull, and Grimsby, is kept up to the full average. For the Lancashire markets, also, there is a fair business being done in small coal for the cotton and machine works. The supply to the furnaces in the works on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent is fully maintained, and it is expected, will shortly be greatly increased, as some of the furnaces, which have been for some time under repairs, will shortly be put in blast. The furnaces at work are kept fully going, most of the makers being well supplied with orders in advance. From the same locality there is a large quantity of ironstone being forwarded to various parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The enquiry for coke continues fair, and stocks are sent off as soon as ready, but there is not quite so much being made now as some three or four months since. The disputes between the men are doing much to injure the trade and themselves. In addition to the squabble at North Gawber Colliery, there has been an *emute* at Dorfield Main, one of the largest collieries in the district, employing between 400 and 500 hands. It appears that on Friday morning the men, on reaching the pit-hill, refused to descend, without alleging any reason for so doing. On Monday Mr. Wilson, one of the managers, sent for some of the men, to know their reason for leaving work in such an abrupt manner. They then took some objections to a rule relating to the lamps, which was discussed in a very amicable manner. After a good deal of conversation, and on being pressed as to the actual requirements of the men, it was stated that, as the great body of the men belonged to the Miners' Association, they were desirous that those who did not belong to it should be compelled to do so by the proprietors. The deputation admitted that the demand was contrary to law, but wished it to be understood that they merely made known the wishes of the vast majority of the men. Of course the demand could not be listened to, and the result has been that the colliery has been standing still since Thursday night. It has been stated that the secretary of the Miners' Association and the executive have given no encouragement whatever to the men in the course they have thought proper to take.

Nothing of late years has attracted the attention of colliery owners in Yorkshire more than the endeavours made to introduce MACHINERY FOR CUTTING COAL. For the benefit of future historians, it may be as well to state that the first machine put down in the South Yorkshire district was by Mr. Jones, of Blaina. At that time there was a strike and lock-out, which seriously unsettled the trade, and the Coalmasters' Association largely supplemented, by a pecuniary grant, the introduction of two of them into the district. The first one was put down in the High Royd Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Hall and Stone, amid considerable rejoicing. But, after working for a time, it scarcely came up to what was expected of it; whether owing to the seam, the machine, or the peculiarity of the colliery, has not been stated. Messrs. Donisthorpe, of Leeds, also brought one out, of which report speaks very highly (and which the writer intends seeing at work shortly), and recently we have had one patented by Messrs. Booth and Farrar, of Barnsley, but which has not yet been brought into working order. A new machine, entirely different from any of those mentioned, has just been brought out by Mr. E. BEACHER, colliery engineer, and Mr. GILLOTT, mechanical engineer, both of the Thornecliff and Chapleton Ironworks and Collieries; and, having been tried within the last few days, has fully answered the sanguine expectations which were formed of its turning out a great success. The machine is one of four cylinders, having a corresponding number of pistons, cross-heads, and cutters. Three cutters are placed in each cross-head, one preceding the other a few inches. The pistons are so made as to alternate in the strokes, and to give a blow equal to between 100 and 200 lbs. to each cutter. The motive-power, which is supplied by air-pressure, is given to one piston, the exhaust from it again brings the next piston back, and so on with the remainder. The machine is mounted on a suitable frame, which is moved forward by wheels and ratchet. For horizontal cutting or rolling the cutters work close to the floor of the mine, and take away about 2 in. of the coal or substance which it comes in contact with. For vertical cutting the machine works in a frame especially adapted for that purpose, which moves upwards and downwards. The movement of the cutters can be varied to cut at an angle of any degree. In the getting of the coal one uniform depth in holing, cutting, or "kiving" is intended to be made by one moving operation of the carriage or outer frame. This is done by the cutters of one cylinder being made to pierce deeper than the cutters of the preceding one, and the cutters are so placed as to cut horizontally, diagonally, vertically, or in any other position to suit the strata or the direction intended to be made. The novelty of the invention consists in the number of cylinders and pistons employed, and the number of cutters attached to them, as well as in the peculiarity of the valves and motion attached to them. The machine will shortly be tested in a public manner; and, judging from what it has already done, it gives every promise, as before stated, of turning out most successful. The patent is all but completed, and its working will, doubtless, create no small interest amongst the colliery proprietors of this district, at least, who have long been desirous of a machine upon which they can depend.

A machine, which will be found of the greatest benefit to colliery proprietors, is about being patented by Messrs. PIGOTT and FARRAR, of Barnsley, for the purpose of Pumping or Compressing Air for the

Propelling of Coal-Cutting Machines, or Engines for Drawing Coals up Inclines or on the Levels. It is also applicable for engines for pumping water from any part of the workings of a colliery. One of the engines has recently been put down the Willow Bank Colliery, at a distance of about 1200 yards from the bottom of the pit, and is found to be well adapted for drawing. Already it has displaced horses, so that in an economical point of view the machines are all that could be wished for. The daily consumption of the one alluded to is about 3 tons of smudge, of the value of about 6s., showing a marked advantage of machinery over actual horse-power. The machine is on a principle somewhat similar to that of the ordinary steam-engine, with the exception of an alteration in the slide-valves for working it, and which is the important feature in the invention. The air is worked with as much ease as the ordinary steam-engine, but, of course, with a vast deal of difference in the cost. The machine is so made as to admit of the steam-engine being altered with ease to the air principle. So highly has the machine been appreciated, that Messrs. Pigott and Farrar have already received orders for them from the leading colliery proprietors in the district, so that it would appear as if their coming into general use is a mere question of time.

Trade in Lancashire continues tolerably good. The Iron Market in Liverpool remains firm, whilst the export of steam and other qualities of coal is on the increase. For the iron-making localities there is a brisk enquiry for hard coal, and also for engine fuel for the cotton districts, and stocks generally are low. As the season advances this state of things is sure to be maintained. The Preston Bank, which at one time it was feared would add seriously to the complications arising out of the monetary crisis, has tided over its difficulties, and in a manner satisfactory alike to depositors and shareholders. The chief office in Preston, and the branches at Ormskirk, Southport, and Blackpool resume business on Saturday next, whilst others will commence on Monday. This state of things has afforded the greatest satisfaction to all classes, and the bank resumes its career with as much public confidence as it almost ever enjoyed.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, AUG. 22.—After continued remonstrance, and with no good grace, the Old Lady of Threadneedle-street has relaxed her hold of the money bag, and eased trade to the extent of 2 per cent. The effect of the operation in the metal trade has been very beneficial, and if we have not had a flow of prosperity all of a sudden rushing in on us, we can at least say that it has had the effect of stiffening and helping up the price of warrants to a figure that will at least save holders from losing by their sales. Shipping iron is also more enquired for, and quotations have nearly advanced 2s. since last week. Makers, however, are unwilling to operate yet, as the price has been so depressed for some time that they have been quite excluded from the market. We have had a steady market all the week, and considerable business has been done at the advancing rates. The shipments also present a favourable aspect, 13,460 tons being shipped during the week ended yesterday, against 15,075 tons in the same week of last year. Hopes are now being entertained that business will expand somewhat during the autumn months, as the restrictions on trade were more the result of financial inadequacy than of want of demand. The shipments for the year are 355,756 tons, against 439,553 tons, which makes the deficiency till date amount to 83,797 tons. To-day the market was rather weaker, and a decline of from 3d. to 4½d. took place, 53s. down to 52s. 10½d. cash having been accepted, closing sellers 52s. 10½d., buyers 52s. 9d. Prices are expected to advance, especially if discounts are reduced to 7 per cent. this week. Malleable Iron has received a favourable impulse from the decreased charge for discounts, but the trade cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition just yet. There has been more loss than profit gained by its prosecution during the past six months, but a better feeling is now pervading it, and a remunerative trade is expected to be done ere the year closes. We have, however, to announce the sequestration of Grays and Watson, malleable ironworkers, at Woodneuk Ironworks, Gartcosh, about six miles from Glasgow. They are also in the coal trade. The composition to be paid by Mr. David Law, of the Phoenix Foundry, is 10s. in 12, with the prospect of 1s. in addition, contingent on the opinion of a small committee of the creditors. It should be made known that Mr. Law did not fail in his business, as the works are reported to yield an annual profit of from 10,000l. to 12,000l. The creditors having accepted the offer, the prospect of these extensive works being suspended is averted. The iron-founding trade, though not over busy, is keeping the hands nearly going, and considerable quantities of castings, in tubes, railway sleepers, hollow-ware, &c., are now being shipped to foreign ports.

A fatal and alarming boiler explosion took place yesterday morning at Parkhead Forge, about 1½ mile from this city. These works are the property of Messrs. Rigby and Beardmore, who manufacture every description of malleable iron, from the forging of the heaviest shafts in marine engineering down to boiler, armour, and ship plates. The boiler was an upright one, and when it exploded it ascended into the air like a rocket a height of 300 feet, and fell back directly in its bed with a crash. Two men and a boy were killed, a great number were more or less injured, and the building in which it was placed and the hammer it was driving have been rendered useless. As we close we learn other three of the sufferers have succumbed, and a fourth is not out of danger. Cause of accident as yet unascertained, but an enquiry is to be instituted by the Fiscal.

Coals meet with a steady shipping demand, and a slight reduction has followed the fall in colliers' wages. House coals are not in great demand, and steam and gas coals are not falling in price. The shipments for the week till date are 23,790 tons, and are mostly for Baltic, French, and British American ports; while at the same date last year the shipments amounted to 26,820 tons. A singular outburst of fire-damp took place last Friday at a "bore" in a field two miles from this city. Aware that a dangerous gas was escaping from the bore, which was still being proceeded with, instructions were issued that every precaution was to be taken against bringing fire near the place. At a distance of some 24 feet from the spot, on a labourer proceeding to light his pipe, the gas caught fire, burning the man about his hands and face, and it continued to rage fiercely for a day and a night. The bore-rods were drawn, and effort after effort was made to stop the conflagration, but all of no avail, until a malleable iron boiler, of a ton weight, was placed over it, when the gas and water from the sides of the shaft roared fiercely for awhile, but were latterly overcome and extinguished. No other accident occurred.

A meeting of miners' delegates took place at Motherwell, on Tuesday. The reports showed scarcely any variation, except that the men were more generally working at 4s. 6d. a day, and that several of them had broken through the restricted hours of labour. The delegates, with singular inconsistency, carried a resolution unanimously, that the miners should accept 4s. 6d. a day, while the Glasgow men had agreed to ballot a work to strike for 5s. a day. The agitation was continued yesterday, and as we have no stocks of coals there is every chance that the 5s. a day will have to be granted in the course of a month. The Caledonian Railway Company's dividend will be 7½ per cent., and admit of 3600l. being carried over.

A trim little schooner was launched last week at Rosyth, for Mr. Joseph Fisher, Barrow, Lancashire, which is intended for the iron trade between Barrow, Wales, and Scotland.

IRON VESSELS—IMPORTANT TO SHIPBUILDERS.—A Washington despatch says:—"The Secretary of the Treasury has just decided a very interesting point to shipbuilders. It appears that some time ago a vessel arrived at Galveston, Texas, having for a cargo the section of two iron steamers, together with the machinery, which had been put together at Glasgow, with screw bolts, and afterwards taken to this country. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Galveston, the master was fined \$1000 for non-conformity to the Registry Law, and refused to have the cargo of the vessel admitted. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, directed the collector to admit the cargo as other merchandise upon the payment of the duties imposed by law. The steamers were accordingly admitted, but the question then arose whether marine papers be granted the iron steamer the same as to vessels built in the United States, which the Secretary has ordered to be done, thus establishing the precedent of allowing vessels built in foreign countries, and imported into the United States, the benefit of our Registry Law."

MACHINERY AND GENERAL ENGINEERING.—The two first parts of an elaborate illustrated and descriptive catalogue of machinery and general engineering work manufactured by Young, Carrington, and Company (Limited), of St. Leonard's Iron and Engineering Works, Perth, has just been issued. The first part relates to the Steam-Engine and Boiler Department, and contains drawings and descriptions of the best forms of horizontal, vertical, and beam engines for stationary use, of portable engines, and of steam-boilers of various kinds, including the Field boiler, which consists of a main body or cylindrical shell and a number of tubes of small diameter suspended from the fire-box into the furnace. These tubes are closed at their lower ends, but open at the top into the boiler; within each of these tubes a smaller one is suspended, open at both ends. The top ends have trumpet-mouths, and project some distance into the boiler above the top of the fire-box, and their lower ends do not reach quite to the bottom of the larger tubes. When the water in the annular space between the two tubes becomes heated, and consequently expands

it ascends rapidly, while at the same time the cooler water from the boiler descends through the inner and smaller tube to replace the ascending water and steam in the annular space. As the steam rapidly rises from the annular cylinder it is deflected at an angle from the vertical axis by the bell-mouth of the inner tube, to prevent its interfering with the downward current of water to the centre tube. The second part contains similar information with respect to pumps and pumping machinery for irrigation and other purposes.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AUG. 23.—The ironworkers have not formally accepted the terms offered as yet, but many of the men have got to work, and the number increases daily. The Iron Trade is so very much depressed that the masters appear to be in no great hurry to get their works into working order, and at present the general tendency appears to be to reduce wages. But this will not continue long, at least such is the impression here, as many of the staple trades continue brisk, in spite of adverse circumstances. The Chemical Trade on the Tyne is good, and further extensions are talked of shortly at Jarrow, near the Tyne Dock, and a better situation cannot be found in the district. The Coal Trade, on the whole, is very healthy, and both coal and coke are well supported in value, considering the depression in the iron trade. A reduction certainly has taken place in some cases in the price of coke and manufacturing coal, but this is not general, and cannot remain so, as the moment the ironworks resume their usual activity coal will become increased in value.

Several accidents have occurred lately, attended by the loss of lives. There was an explosion of gas at Harton Colliery, near South Shields, and also at the Adelaide Colliery, near Auckland, both of an alarming character, and it is remarkable that they occurred under very similar circumstances, the men being engaged in firing shots in each case, and if energetic measures had not been at once adopted the loss of life might have been more serious. At Harton one man was killed and two much burnt, but the latter are expected to recover. At Adelaide two men were killed and two others so severely burnt that they have since died, so that four men have suffered by this sad catastrophe. An inquest was opened, but adjourned: in the meantime Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, will make an inspection of the place, and an enquiry into the cause.

At the Blyth and Tyne Railway meeting the usual dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent., was declared, and the Chairman spoke in rather a despondent tone as to the future prospects of the company; but there appears to be little reason for this, as it is one of the most prosperous little lines in the North, and one that has always made good profits, and good fortune has not deserted it, even during the late adverse times. The line is not yet fully developed, but will gradually improve for some time to come. The great steam-coal field of Northumberland has not yet reached its limit; and, consequently, the traffic, both in minerals and passengers, may be expected to be largely increased. A branch line from Blyth to Newbiggin is to be commenced shortly, and this branch will not only increase the number of passengers very materially, but also the carriage of minerals, as new colliers will be opened out thereby.

Mr. C. W. Hackworth, of Castle Eden, fitter to the Castle Eden Colliery, has received the additional appointment of fitter to the Haswell, Shotton, and Easington Coal and Coke Company (Limited), at Hartlepool.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUG. 24.—There is decidedly a better feeling in the Iron Trade, and some actual improvement is spoken of, though that has not yet been manifested to any large extent. Pig-iron is firmer, and purchases cannot now be effected within at least 2s. 6d. a ton of the prices of three weeks ago, and there is more disposition to buy in both districts of the county. The further reduction of the rate of discount, or really rather the greater ease in the Money Market which has led to it, gives encouragement to anticipate a further improvement, and the feeling is decidedly hopeful, though it will take some time to make the works generally active.

A terrible accident happened on Monday at an ironstone colliery at Habbesbury Heath, near Wednesbury, belonging to Messrs. Groucott and Sons. The measures are, fortunately, shallow, the shaft being about 50 yards deep, or the loss of life would have been greater. The first band, consisting of six persons, with the "doggy," was descending, each with a naked candle, when the sound of an explosion was suddenly heard, and dense sulphurous smoke arose from the shaft. The skip, which had descended about half-way, was at once raised, but contained not one of those who entered it to descend. Voices, however, were heard below, proving that some remained alive. The skip was lowered, and three of the unfortunate persons succeeded in placing themselves in it, and were brought safely to the surface. Some of the bodies were attended to on the day before, and that no indication of the existence of gas was manifested. An inquest was opened on Wednesday, at which Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines, was present, but as none of those hurt were able to attend it was adjourned for a week, to admit of their being present.

On the 11th of July last two men were seriously burnt from an explosion in a pit belonging to the Coppel Hall Coal and Iron Company, at Brownhills, on Cannock Chase, and after lingering for some time they died. Inquests were held on Monday, when the cause of the explosion was carefully inquired into. It occurred in a road in which the deceased were employed to put up timber in place of some which had been previously placed there. The deputy, John Hubbard, deposed that he had examined the workings with a lamp on the morning of the explosion, and though he found a little gas in another place there was none in the road in question. From his own account, however, it appeared that he was very apprehensive of the existence of gas there, as he told the two men to try for themselves, and repeatedly during the day, and ten minutes before the explosion, asked them if they had seen any. He, however, said that he had not seen any, and did not expect to find any. The men, after examining the place, got naked candles to work with, though there were plenty of lamps in the pit. John Feraday, a miner in the employ of the company, gave evidence to the effect that the place where the accident occurred was very liable to the presence of gas, and said that he would not have worked there with a candle. He said Hubbard must have known that gas was often found there, as he was constantly cautioning men and boys who passed the place to be careful. This witness, however, had not seen the actual place for three or four months, so that the jury felt that he did not act on his general evidence to find a verdict of manslaughter against Hubbard, whom, however, the coroner, Mr. Hooper, at their request, severely censured for allowing the men to work there with candles. Mr. Baker, Inspector of Mines, was present at the inquest.

The reports presented at the Midland Steam-Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company meeting, yesterday, were highly satisfactory. The directors report a profit for the year of 682l. 12s. 1d., being a considerable increase compared with the preceding year, and recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., and the application of 3600l. to reserve fund and 250l. 17s. 1d. to liquidation of preliminary expenses. Mr. E. B. Marten, the chief engineer, reported that up to June 30 there were 334 boilers under inspection, and 1166 under assurance, making a total of 2000 (since increased to 2986) boilers under the care of the company. There has been no explosion of any boiler under the company during the half-year, except one of an exceedingly trivial character. Of the 5955 inspections made, 610 were inside and 658 in flues; 517 reports have been sent to owners as to the condition of their boilers. Two simple points may here be mentioned—the imprudence of emptying boilers for cleaning before the flues are properly cooled, by which the plates are often heated much more than they ever are in working, causing straining of seams, and subsequent leakage; and, further, the damage caused by allowing leaking of seams or fittings to continue without repair, by which so many boilers are permanently injured by corrosion. Mr. Marten considers that there is an undoubted improvement in the general condition of the boilers under the care of the company, and that, therefore, its four years' labour has not been in vain; and, further, that as all who have experience in the use of steam-power agree as to the importance of periodical inspection of steam-boilers, it is hoped that the beneficial operations of this company may be extended by many more boilers being placed under supervision.

HEYBROOK ALUM WORKS (TUNSTALL).—North Staffordshire has added the manufacture of alum to its wealth-producing power, the process being now carried on on a considerable scale at these works, of which Messrs. Bray and Thompson are the proprietors. They obtain their alum from the native coal shale, a hitherto worthless substance, with the assistance of sulphate of ammonia. The shale having been calcined, is placed in a series of lead pans, and the liquid from below, and is boiled for 48 hours in sulphate of ammonia. The object of introducing this acid is to cause crystallisation, and its use at this early stage of the manufacture is unusual, the more common practice being to steep the calcined shale in water, and to add the crystallising acid at the next stage, which we now come to. The crude lye having been boiled for 48 hours, the pans are tapped, and the lye flows into two large cisterns, each capable of holding 5 tons of alum. Here it is allowed to cool gradually, and the alum is precipitated to the bottom in the form of minute crystals. By the use of sulphate of ammonia as a precipitate, between 80 and 90 parts of alum are thrown down in a solid form. The subsided powder is then removed, and a portion of the lye adhering to the crystals drains off, but as the substance is still of a dirty yellow colour, various purifying processes are resorted to, consisting mainly of washing the crystals in water. The liquor is then run off into coolers, where larger crystals are formed, which, having been pounded and washed, are ready for the final process of crystallisation. The alum is dissolved in boiling water, and the solution is then run into large vessels, called rocking casks. The staves of these casks are loose. They are lined with lead, which overlaps the edges, and on being placed together, and secured with strong iron hoops, are perfectly watertight. The casks in use at the Heybrook Works will each contain 3 tons of soluble alum. After having been allowed to remain for about four or six days, the hoops are loosened, and the sides of the tubs removed, leaving exposed, to all appearance, a solid mass of alum, 6 or 7 feet high, and from 4 to 5 feet in diameter at the base. This solidity is, however, only apparent, for the mass contains within itself a considerable quantity of what is termed "mother liquor," and in order to allow the whole of the salt held in solution inside to crystallise, and so, the mass is left for two or three weeks without being interfered with. At the end of that time holes are pierced in the side, and the mother liquor remaining flows into a cistern, and the cone on being broken open is found to be from 12 to 14 inches thick, and to be covered all over on its inner surface with octahedron crystals, many of which are very beautiful.

The mass is then broken up into lumps of about 1 cwt. each, and is ready for the market. Messrs. Bray and Thompson manufacture upon the spot the sulphate of ammonia used as the precipitate, and for this purpose they import considerable quantities of a mineral called Spanish ore, which is obtained from the River Gaudiano. The ore is burnt in a series of kilns with gasworks refuse containing oxide of iron, and the fumes, passing into an enormous leaden vitriol chamber, sulphuric acid is formed, and sulphate of ammonia is produced by direct application of this acid to the liquid obtained at gasworks by the distillation of coal. The ore, after having been deprived of its sulphur, is sent to a distance to be smelted for copper. It is worthy of note, as showing the tendency of chemical science to utilise substances formerly worthless, that not only is the alum obtained from the refuse of coal mines, but that the manufacture of alum has led to the absorption of large quantities of ammonia water, which hitherto had been an almost worthless residuum, to dispose of which without creating a nuisance taxed the ingenuity of the managers of gasworks, but which now realises from 5s. to 8s. per ton.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

AUG. 23.—During the past week there has been a decidedly better tone pervading the South Wales Iron Trade, and makers are beginning to believe in the possibility of business assuming an amount of activity before long to which it has for such a lengthened period been quite a stranger. One effect of the reduction in the rate of discount has been the stoppage to a further decrease in the make, which many makers were about carrying into effect. Besides this, and the creation of a stronger feeling of confidence, it has caused the placing of a few contracts on home account, whilst several others are expected to follow if, as anticipated, the Money Market becomes still more easy. With respect to foreign transactions, the trade is pretty nearly in the same position as it was this day week. Certainly the orders have increased a little, but not to any material extent. There is a fair probability of the American demand improving, despite the passing of an amended Tariff Bill; and the same observation may also be applied to the markets of Northern Europe, especially as the anticipated rupture between France and Russia has blown over. Some additional orders have been received from Southern Europe. The unsatisfactory state of affairs in Mexico has checked business with that country, but with the rest of South America matters are going along tolerably smooth. The contracts expected on account of the Eastern markets have not yet been brought forward, but there is no doubt now commercial credit is beginning to be more secure they will not be kept back much longer. Taking all circumstances into consideration, there is every reason to believe that the prediction made in a previous report, as to the iron trade shortly assuming something like its former activity, is now about to be verified. Although the pig-iron market is quiet, still there is a slight improvement in the enquiry, but not sufficient to affect quotations. In the Tin-plate Trade there is no change to note; the enquiry is moderate, with prices fairly maintained. The steam coal collieries are actively employed, and the foreign and home business is brisk. The House Coal Trade has moved a little; the local consumption has slightly increased, and buyers on coasting account are taking larger quantities.

THE CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A MINING ENGINEER.—At the Cardiff Police Court, on Friday, the further hearing of the charge of perjury against Mr. Gibson, mining engineer, was resumed, when Mr. Arthur Owen Davies, mining engineer, deposed that the entry in the memorandum-book of Mr. Gibson, upon which the charge arose, was entirely in his (witness's) hand writing, and a portion of the second entry was also in his handwriting. Mr. Matty Jones was, he believed, written by Mr. Gibson, excepting the "5," which witness wrote over the "6" Mr. Gibson had written. Mr. Carter having addressed the Bench on behalf of the defendant, the magistrates said they felt it to be their duty to send the case for trial. The defendant was then committed to take his trial at the Assizes, bail being accepted for his appearance, himself in 200l. and two sureties of 100l. each.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—DEATH OF MR. BEDDINGTON, MINING ENGINEER.—On Tuesday an explosion occurred in the Tyla Coch Colliery, Ystradfrwdg, in the Rhondda Valley, which caused the death of Mr. Beddington, the well-known mining engineer, and Mr. Enoch Francis, the overman of the pit. The colliery has only been worked for a few months past, and in it are two seams, called the upper and lower seams. About three weeks since it was found necessary to abandon the upper seam, as it was found to be very full of gas. On Monday last Mr. Beddington went down to trace the cause, and was obliged to give it up after a short examination. On Tuesday he went down again, being anxious to make a thorough examination. He was accompanied by Francis, and they took every precaution about the lamps they used, selecting the most perfect in the colliery, and trimming them for themselves. They descended about midday, after which nothing is known of their proceedings, but the explosion occurred, notice to the men working in the lower seam, and to all others about the pit, of what had occurred. No one was able to get to the upper seam until four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the bodies of the unfortunate men were found in a dreadfully disfigured condition; so much so that they could only be recognised by the remnants of the clothing on them. Mr. Beddington had such long experience in mines, and was so well known for his cautiousness in circumstances of danger, that it is difficult to account for the explosion, and the fatal termination of his useful career has created a profound impression throughout South Wales. Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the pit, was to have taken part in the examination, but, fortunately for him, he was detained in Cardiff longer than he expected, and was thus saved from sharing the sad fate of the deceased men. The inquest on the bodies was opened on Wednesday afternoon, when the coroner, Mr. G. Overton, after receiving evidence of identification, adjourned the enquiry for a week.

A serious accident occurred on the South Wales Railway, between Caerbach and Pensoed, on Aug. 16. One of the trucks of iron ore belonging to the Mynydd Iron Ore Company, of Llantrissant, broke down one of the rails having broken off close to the base. Several wagons belonging to coal companies were more or less injured, and a quarter of a mile of the line torn up. The wagon was passed by the Great Western Railway Company's inspector, and the loss will fall on the railway company.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Several affairs in rails have been concluded on foreign account in the Charleroi basin. We have already referred, we believe, to these orders, and we may now observe that the Couillet and Chatellain Companies have profited the most from them. Some contracts for iron of different quality have also been concluded at well-sustained prices. As regards the general situation, it may be said to remain nearly the same, although the affairs which we have just mentioned have somewhat revived the hopes of metallurgists. The financial crisis has not yet terminated, and transactions continue to painfully experience its influence, while no very clear or well-defined solution has been found for the political difficulties with which the great powers of Europe have to deal. There results from all this a constant hesitation, which checks business. Prices sustain themselves tolerably well, but production continues very restricted, although stocks are unimportant. An advance in coal appears inevitable, all possible circumstances contributing to this result. Still the production continues restricted, while stocks are insignificant; there is also a want of labour, while considerable requirements have to be supplied, and there may possibly be a revival in metallurgy. Under all these circumstances, it is not surprising that prices should continue to be very well sustained. Although the production of coal in Belgium is stated to be now temporarily restricted, it was larger last year in the province of the Hainaut than in any former 12 months. The annexed table shows the coal production of that province for the last 36 years:

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
1830.....	Tons 1,913,680	1848.....	Tons 3,654,740
1831.....	1,765,012	1849.....	4,018,190
1832.....	1,737,580	1850.....	4,420,760
1833.....	1,945,150	1851.....	4,753,190
1834.....	1,818,550	1852.....	5,234,650
1835.....	1,965,170	1853.....	5,482,770
1836.....	2,349,370	1854.....	6,134,860
1837.....	2,409,600	1855.....	6,458,490
1838.....	2,415,910	1856.....	6,219,130
1839.....	2,559,010	1857.....	6,441,180
1840.....	2,951,780	1858.....	6,855,010
1841.....	2,968,870	1859.....	7,099,330
1842.....	3,069,180	1860.....	7,506,720
1843.....	2,874,450	1861.....	7,955,610
1844.....	3,290,730	1862.....	7,795,170
1845.....	3,671,020	1863.....	8,101,100
1846.....	3,798,350	1864.....	8,670,570
1847.....	4,201,530	1865.....	9,206,058

These statistics are very interesting, showing as they do an almost uninterrupted progress in the production of the province. In 1845 this production was 1,965,170 tons; in 1846, 2,349,370 tons; in 1847, 2,409,600 tons; and in 1865, 9,206,058 tons. The Falmouth Colliery Company, at Courcelles, will pay on Sept. 1 a dividend of 2l. per share in respect of the first half of 1866. Meetings are announced as follows:—Provident Company, Aug. 27, at Marchienne-au-Pont; Longuerne Colliery Company, Sept. 6, at Elouges; United Proprietors' Colliery Company, Sept. 10, at Marchienne-au-Pont; and Luxembourg Mines and Sarrebruck Forges Company, Sept. 10, at Burbach, near Sarrebruck.

The state of business is satisfactory in the St. Dizier basin, upon the whole. The diplomatic discussions which prevail have not seriously interrupted business, and the only matter which seriously preoccupies industrialists is the price at which wood is maintained. The demand for railway iron continues tolerably extensive, and prices are maintained at a remunerative rate. Business has been done in charcoal, at 12s. 6d. in flint pig, at 4l. 8s. 2d. per ton, while mixed pig has brought 3l. 3s. per ton. In rolled iron, first-class merchants' iron has brought 8l. 16s. per ton, with a scale of 4s. to 8s. per ton per cask. The shareholders in the Villebeuf Mines Company have decided that the company may be dissolved before the term fixed for its duration has expired, the dissolution to take place by a vote of an extraordinary general meeting. A modification in this sense has been introduced into the 26th article of the statutes. Meetings are announced as follows:—Coal Mining and Metallurgical Company of the Asturias, Aug. 28, at Paris; St. Elé

(Pay-de-Dôme) Collieries and Railway Company, Sept. 5, at Paris; and Sars-Loupchamp and Bouvry Collieries Company, Oct. 23, at St. Vaast.

All branches of industry in the province of Hainaut appear to have been distinguished by great activity in 1865, if we may judge from the report just issued by the Hainaut Chamber of Commerce.

"Since 1835," says the Chamber, "our collieries have never been in so flourishing a condition, in consequence of circumstances, some of which are temporary, such as the exhaustion of all the depôts, in consequence of the rigorous winter of 1864-5, and the extraordinary impulse given to the production of sugar by the abundant crop of beetroots. Other circumstances which have affected coal mining are of a more permanent character, such as the remarkable revival of all great industries, especially of those the products of which found an outlet in America, the incessant increase of population and public wealth, and the more and more extended use of coal, not only in Belgium but in France, as we shall show further on. The production of our collieries instead of falling off has made, on the contrary, further progress in 1865, in fact, the production appears to have attained last year a total of 9,206,058 tons, of an aggregate value of 5,395,880*l*. On comparing these figures with those for 1864, we find an increase of 535,636 tons in the quantity, and of 408,901*l*. In 1864, we find the returns for 1864 showed a considerable progress over those for 1863. In 1864 the extraction of coal in England amounted to 91,600,000 tons, while that of Prussia was 16,560,000 tons, that of Belgium 11,150,000 tons, and that of France 11,100,000 tons. Although Belgium thus only stands in the third rank in respect to its coal production, it has not the less reason to be satisfied with its position, since proportionally to its population it is exceeded only by England, and Great Britain, of Prussia, of France, and of Belgium are 30,000,000, 28,700,000, 27,400,000, and 4,980,000; whilst their superficial areas are 317,290, 285,790, 243,000, and 29,460 square kilometres. On comparing these totals with those given previously, we find that the production of coal to every 100 inhabitants is respectively as follows:—Great Britain, 309 tons; Prussia, 89 tons; France, 293 tons; and Belgium, 221 tons. The production of coal per square kilometre is also shown by the following figures:—Great Britain, 292 tons; Prussia, 20 tons; France, 20 tons; and Belgium, 375 tons. It will be seen that, proportionally to its population, Belgium produces about eight times as much coal as France, two and a half times more than Prussia, but a fourth less than Great Britain; while proportionally to its extent Belgium leaves all its three competitors far behind it. The population of Belgium would appear to be more dense than that of either of the three countries named, being 109 per square kilometre, while in Great Britain the corresponding proportion is only 94, in Prussia 65, and in France 69. Belgium possesses about 140 miles of railway, while England has 12,000 miles, and the three countries, we find that in this regard Belgium comes before France and immediately after England. If Belgium is one of the smallest countries in Europe, it is, thus, one of the greatest countries in an industrial point of view."

Some important affairs have taken place at Havre in Chilian copper, but prices have sensibly given way. The sale is mentioned of 125 tons of disposable at 76*l*. 10*s*. to 77*l*. per ton Paris conditions; 10 tons to be delivered in the second half of August at 77*l*.; and 40 tons to be delivered at the end of October at 78*l*. per ton. The Paris market remains quiet, but some small affairs have been concluded at former rates. Amongst the German markets the tone of Cologne and Berlin has been tolerably good. At Hamburg the article continues quiet, and prices are for the most part nominal. English copper has been quoted at 81*l*. per ton at Paris. At Amsterdam affairs in Banca tin continue quiet; sales have been effected at 46½*l*. to 46½*l*. At Rotterdam 200 blocks of Banca have been dealt in at 46½*l*. to 46½*l*. 300 blocks at 46½*l*. 400 blocks at 47*l*. and 200 blocks of Billiton at 45½*l*. to 45½*l*. 1200 blocks of the latter description remain exposed for sale. Although transactions have been thin on the Hamburg market, and are confined to the requirements of consumption, prices are, nevertheless, sustained. Cologne has remained without change. On the Berlin market there have been few buyers, and prices have been irregular. Prices have slightly retrograded on the Hamburg market; at the same time, the stock being limited, it is believed that the feeling which has appeared in prices will not continue. The good tone of the Cologne market, which we have recently reported, continues, and some important sales have been noted on American account. The Berlin market has remained without any great demand. During the last few days prices have shown a feeble tendency on the Hamburg market, and has given rise to only unimportant transactions. On the Cologne market there has been rather a severe depreciation. The Berlin market has been quiet, and the Breslau market has been inactive. In consequence of the fall on the London and Hamburg markets, producers show themselves disposed to treat.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of this Association was formally commenced on Wednesday, in the ancient town of Nottingham. In accordance with recent custom, the President of the year, who will exercise the high function of directing the proceedings, has been chosen from the ranks of men of science; and in the person of Mr. W. R. GROVE, Q.C., F.R.S., a representative—and, so to speak, incarnation of the objects of the Association—has been found, inasmuch as he is at once abstruse and practical, a result of mingling the ardent and experienced student of science with the skilled and working lawyer. As is customary, the vice-presidents have been in the main chosen from amongst the local magnates, and they comprise the Duke of Devonshire and Rutland, Lord Belcher, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mr. W. E. Webb (Newcastle), and also Mr. Thomas Graham (Master of the Mint), Mr. Joseph Hooker, M.D., Mr. J. Russell Hind, and Mr. T. Close. The duties of general secretary, of course, are still carried on by Mr. Francis Galton, while the onerous and comprehensive business of assistant-general-secretary is happily still in the able hands of Mr. Griffith, who is always not more ready and efficient than he is courteous and accommodating. The local secretaries are Dr. Robertson, Mr. E. Lowe, and the Rev. J. F. McCallan; and the local treasurer is Mr. L. C. Wright. According to the programme, there are seven sections, each of which has a subject for discussion assigned; and, as usual, each has its staff organised into a brigade of itself. In the division of "Mathematical and Physical Science," the president is Prof. Wheatstone, while Dr. Bence Jones will over that of "Chemical Science." Over the "Geological Department," Prof. Ramsay presides, and the professors and students of "Biology" will be under the guiding hand of Prof. Huxley. In the section of "Geography and Ethnology," the superintendence has been committed to Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; while Prof. Rogers will watch over the proceedings of "Economic Science and Statistics," and Mr. T. Hawkey, C.E., takes charge of "Mechanical Science."

The first action of the Association was taken on Wednesday, when a meeting of the general committee was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Professor Phillips, the President, in the chair. The business was merely formal, consisting of the presentation of reports. Amongst them was that of the council, the principal items of which were a statement of the addition of a number of distinguished foreign men of science, who attended the meeting at Birmingham last year, and a recommendation that Mr. Thomas Archer Hirst, Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematical Physics in University College, London, be appointed joint general secretary of the association (he was subsequently duly elected). The report of the parliamentary committee consisted chiefly of complaints that the late session had passed without any step being taken to promote the study of science in our public schools; while that of the Kew committee was very full and satisfactory, especially noting the appointment of a particular committee to consider and report on a comprehensive list of meteorological questions. With an announcement of the names of the sectional officers the business of the meeting closed. In the evening the whole body of members, associates, and visitors assembled in the theatre to listen to the inaugural address of the new President for the ensuing year. Professor Phillips, the retiring President, having formally resigned the chair to his successor, Mr. W. R. Grove, that gentleman proceeded to deliver his elaborate and excellent address—one quotation from which must for the present suffice:—"What changes may take place in our modes of applying force before the coal fields are exhausted it is impossible to predict. Even guesses at the probable period of their exhaustion are uncertain. There is a tendency to substitute a resulting in metallurgical processes liquid chemical action, which, of course, has the effect of saving fuel; and the waste of fuel in ordinary operations is enormous, and can be much economised by already known processes. It is true that we are at present far from seeing a practical mode of replacing that granary of force, the coal fields; but we may with confidence rely on invention being in this case, as in others, born of necessity, when the necessity arises. I will not further pursue this subject; at a time when science and civilisation cannot prevent large tracts of country being irrigated by human blood, in order to gratify the ambition of a few restless men, it seems an overdone sensibility to occupy ourselves with providing means for our descendants in the 10th generation to warm their dwellings, or propel their locomotives. The treasurer, Mr. Spottiswoode, read the following account:—

RECEIPTS.	
Balance brought from last account	£759 2 6
Received for life compositions at Birmingham meeting and since	440 0 0
Annual subscriptions, ditto	671 0 0
Associates' tickets	768 0 0
Ladies' tickets	508 0 0
Dividends on stock (one year)	250 15 0
Sales of publications—Reports	45 2 8
" " Index, catalogue of stars, &c.	53 12 0
Total	£3495 13 0

EXPENDITURE.	
Expenses at Birmingham meeting, sundry printing, binding, advertising, and incidental petty expenses	£259 5 9
Paid for printing, engraving, and binding report of thirty-fourth meeting (Bath)	632 3 9
Paid for salaries (twelve months)	350 0 0
Paid on account of general expenses at Birmingham meeting	1750 13 0
Balance at London and Westminster Bank	500 12 11
Balance in hands of general treasurer	2 17 3
Total	£3495 13 0

The programme of excursions is very ample. On Saturday six excursions are to be made. Two hundred and fifty members will go to Cinder Hill, where some of the largest collieries on the great midland coal field exist. A description of the works and of the geological features of the district will be given by Mr. Fowler, C.E. These collieries lie almost at the extremity of the coal field, and are said to be the best arranged, both for working and ventilation, of any in the district. The proprietor, Mr. T. North, of Basford Hall, will entertain the company to a four o'clock luncheon. The second excursion will be to the historic grounds of Newcastle. A third party will go to the new collieries at Annesley, where Messrs. Worswick and Co. will entertain them at luncheon. A fourth party, of 250, will visit Eastwood, where Messrs. Barber, Walker, and Co. will entertain them when the works have been visited. A fifth will go to the Midland Ironworks and the Riddings Collieries, where Messrs. Oakes and Co. will give the luncheon. Lastly, a party will visit the extensive works of the Midland Railway Company, at their great central station at Derby. The second excursion day will be Thursday, the 30th, when a party will go to Charnwood

Forest, in Leicestershire, where an immense number of points of interest will be open to them. Mr. Lee, Museum of Lias Fossils, at Barrow; Mr. Ellis's limestone quarries; the Mount Sorrell granite hill, with its vast quarries; the Swithland slate quarries, where the old slate rocks crop up through the new red marl; Bradgate and Beaumanor Parks, the anticline line; Grace Dieu and Garendon Park; the Monastery of St. Bernard and the large Reformatory conducted by the monks. A second party will turn in the other direction, and go up the smoke-spilled Erewash Valley to the great ironworks at Codnor Park and Butterley Hill. Meanwhile a very large party will go into Derbyshire, to the valleys of the Derwent and the Wye.

[In our next and following Journals we shall give, as usual, the details of all matters of interest to our readers which may be brought before the Association. We shall feel obliged to those of our correspondents who may read papers if they will forward copies of them for insertion in the Journal.]

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices received from Brazil July 2, ex steamer *Docto*, dated Morro Velho, May 27. Cost AND PROFIT.—The produce for June being..... 52,076 o*l*ts. Deduct loss melting into bars 293 o*l*ts.—51,783 o*l*ts. At 7*l*. 9*d*. per o*l*ta £20,065 18 3 Cost—Labour.... Rs. 64,621 £333 —Rs. 119,500 £300, exchange 24½*d*. 12,198 19 2 Other charges Rs. 54,878 £697

This showing a profit on the month's working of £7,896 19 0 GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce of the stamp of the first division of July, being a period of ten days, amounted to 13,714 o*l*ts. It has been derived as follows:— O*l*ta's. Tons of ore. O*l*ts. p. ton. From General stamps 7,914 from 1030'4 = 7'680 " Herring (East Bahu) 3,097 347'2 = 8'660 " Lyon ditto, M. and W. Cachoeira 2,793 371'2 = 7'524

Total stamps produce 13,714 1748'8 = 7'841 It has so happened during this division that we have not been stopping in the richer parts of either Bahu or West Cachoeira, and hence the smaller return of gold, both as regards the standard yield per ton and the produce per diem, extracted from the ore treated.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Capt. Thos. Treloar reports:—"The gold returns for June amount to 7416 o*l*ts. (equal to 856 o*z*s. Troy). This has been derived as follows:— O*l*ta's. Tons of ore. O*l*ts. p. ton. Maquiné 5965 from 1181 5'05 Morro St. Anna 1461 394 3'68

Total 7416 1575 4'70 PROFIT. Produce, 7416 o*l*ts., at 8*l*. 6*d*. per o*l*ta £3151 16 0 Cost in England and Brazil 2171 3 3

Profit £980 12 2 Bawden's Mine, I am pleased to say, is improving both in its appearance and in its auriferous quality, and our hopes are again revived that the lode will recover its old reputation. The new stamping-mill at Maquiné is approaching completion, and will be set in motion in July.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD.—Capt. Thos. Treloar reports:—"The gold returns amount to 1544 o*l*ts. (equal to 178 o*z*s. Troy). This has been derived as follows:— O*l*ta's. Tons of ore. O*l*ts. p. ton. Hesketh's stamps, 814 249 3'27 From Buraco Secco Mine. Fernando's do. 730 90 8'24 From the rise.

Total 1544 340 4'54 The New Stamps work is going on very fast, and I consider there is no doubt the 15 heads will go to work towards the latter end of July.

BRITANY.—J. Nance, Aug. 18: Tremoulin Mine: Our shaftmen have been employed during the past week in fixing railroad from the 34 to the 44, and other preparatory fixtures for drawing the stuff from the bottom of said shaft; consequently we have not yet begun with our north and south at the 44 fm. level on the course of the lode, but shall do so, say, Monday next. The lode in the 34 and north is improving in quality as we advance with the drive; it will now yield 7 c*wt*s. of ore per fathom.

LINARES.—Aug. 11: Pozo Ancho Mine: West of Engine-shaft: South Lode: The lode in the 110, west of the 143 fm. level winze, is very large, strong, and spotted throughout with lead ore, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 85, west of Marino's winze, has a small lode, and is very hard for driving. The 75, west of Warner's engine-shaft, is opening good tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 75, east of the same, contains a very regular lode, with a good branch of lead on the south part of it, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 61, west of Crose's engine-shaft, has declined in value since our last report. East of Engine-shaft: There is a good lode, worth 1 ton per fm., in the bottom of the 120, east of engine-shaft, but the upper part is poor. The 85, east of Thorn's, is poor, wet, and troublesome for driving. Shafts and Winzes: Crosby's engine-shaft is still full of water to the 61. San Jose shaft, below the 75, is sinking in a very kindly lode, consisting of soft spar, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in Marino's winze, below the 110, is very large and strong, but has not enough lead to value.

ALAMILLOS.—Aug. 11: The fourth level, west from San Rafael shaft, continues in a good open tribute lode, worth 1 ton per fathom. The fourth level, east of the same, is just started from the shaft; the lode is wide and strong, spotted with lead, and worth ½ ton per fathom. The fourth level, west of the same, is also just started. The lode in the third level, west of San Adriano, is worth 2½ tons per fathom, having much improved since last report. The third level, east of Berber's winze, is at present off the lode.—Shafts and Winzes: Lopez' winze, below the second level, is unproductive. Morano's winze, below the second level, is going down in a splendid lode, worth 2½ tons per fathom. Domingo's winze, below the second level, is worth 4 tons per fm., and is temporarily suspended, on account of an increase of water. San Enrique shaft, below the second level, the ground is favourable for sinking. Berber's winze has reached the required depth for a third level.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 11: Canada Incoşa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The 110, east and west of Clavel sump-winze, and the 110, east and west of Mateo's, are temporarily suspended. The lode in the 100, west of O'Shea's shaft, is small, worth ½ ton per fathom, and the ground hard. The 90, west of Henty's shaft, is opening out a good piece of tribute ground, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Henty's shaft, is improving; it is now worth 1 ton per fathom.—East of Engine-shaft: The 70, driving west of Kennedy's shaft, is opening ground only worth ¾ ton per fathom. The 70, east of Carro's, has passed through a very strong cross-course, and we expect to have a good lode. The lode in the 55, east of the same, is not so good as it was, having passed through very valuable ground; it is now worth 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 45, east of the same, fluctuates considerably; it is now improving, and is worth ¾ ton per fathom. The lode in the 30, east of San Tomé's, is gradually getting smaller, now worth ½ ton per fathom.—Winzes: Manjon's winze, below the 90, is temporarily suspended on account of the water. Manuel's winze, worth 2 tons per fathom, is situated east of Judd's, and in advance of the 80 fm. level. South Lode: The lode in the 40, east of San Pedro shaft, is large, and of a kindly appearance, and worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the 61 fm. level, east of San Pedro, the lode is now the only one allowed to be used in the Belgium collieries. A model of the Mueseler lamp may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street. It appears to be safer than the Davy lamp; it gives nearly three times the amount of light, and burns less oil. When the flame is brought into contact with carburated hydrogen it goes out, thereby giving warning of the danger. On the other hand, it is heavier than the Davy lamp, weighing about 2 lbs., and is apt to go out when placed on a slant, or carried out of the perpendicular, and is extinguished in an up current of air. For some months past subscriptions have been collected for purpose of presenting M. Mueseler with a handsome testimonial. His sudden death has, unfortunately, prevented him from receiving it.—*Builder*.

DEATH OF M. MUESELER.—We have to announce the death of M. Mueseler, a celebrated Belgian engineer, and inventor of the safety-lamp which bears his name. He was first employed in a very subordinate capacity at the Beaulieu Colliery, celebrated as being the scene of a terrible accident in 1811, and at length rose to the position of chief engineer in the Department of Mines. He is the inventor of several contrivances for rendering the collier's work less dangerous, and his safety-lamp is now the only one allowed to be used in the Belgium collieries. A model of the Mueseler lamp may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn-street. It appears to be safer than the Davy lamp; it gives nearly three times the amount of light, and burns less oil. When the flame is brought into contact with carburated hydrogen it goes out, thereby giving warning of the danger. On the other hand, it is heavier than the Davy lamp, weighing about 2 lbs., and is apt to go out when placed on a slant, or carried out of the perpendicular, and is extinguished in an up current of air. For some months past subscriptions have been collected for purpose of presenting M. Mueseler with a handsome testimonial. His sudden death has, unfortunately, prevented him from receiving it.—*Builder*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DIARRHŒA, BOWEL COMPLAINTS.—The wet weather, defective drainage, and noxious vapours are now producing an unusual amount of sickness, which should have early attention. In all complaints affecting stomach, liver, or bowels, Holloway's ointment has a most salutary effect when diligently rubbed upon the abdomen. It penetrates to the seat of evil, and soon removes the indigestion and flatulency which warn us of approaching disease. It is safer in urgent cases to take the pills while using the ointment, as both, used together, act more energetically. A few days of this treatment will stop every case of bowel complaint in its early stage or acute form, and spare the sufferer a long and tedious convalescence.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association, held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, the 21st day of August, 1866.

HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 31st day of July, 1866, for registering the shares of the company's capital, and transfers of the shares; for cancelling the existing certificates of shares, and issuing new certificates in exchange; for repealing certain of the company's regulations established by their supplementary Deed of Settlement of November 24, 1866; for re-enacting certain of the company's regulations established by their Deed of Settlement of July 12, 1865, and repealed in whole or in part by that supplementary Deed; and for registering the company under the Companies Act, 1862, as a limited company, were confirmed.

Dated 22d August, 1866. H. R. GRENFELL, } Directors of the Company.
WALTER SHARP, }

THE NEW CRIDDIS MINING COMPANY, in the parish of PADSTOW, CORNWALL. In 1200 parts or shares.—A FEW SHARES in this promising adventure may be had on favourable terms.—Apply to Capt. RICHARD RICH, of Bodmin, the agent; or to JAMES CARTER and SON, share-brokers, Nottingham.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—E. H. WADGE, Esq., F.G.S., Stradbrook Hall, Blackrock, Dublin, Chairman.—FIFTY SHARES (on which £13 per share has been paid-up) TO SELL, at £10 each, or £3 per share discount.—Apply to Messrs. FRISBY BROTHERS, 4, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

CWM RHAYADR MINE LEASE AND PLANT TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Immediate possession can be given. There are several lead ore veins traversing the estate.—Further particulars can be obtained, and to treat, to "H. D., " Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

WORKINGTON IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, together or separately, SIX SHARES in the above company, upon which a dividend of Twenty per cent. per annum was paid in March last. Proposals will be received, and information given, by Mr. WILLIAM DICKINSON, of Thornecroft, Workington; or Mr. WAUGH, solicitor, Cockermouth.—Cockermouth, August 21, 1866.

LEAD MINES TO LET.—The ELLERTON MOOR LEAD MINES, situate in the parish of DOWNHOLM, near RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, TO LET, for a term of years.—Apply to J. S. W. S. ERLE DRAX, Esq., Ellerton Abbey, Richmond, Yorkshire.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the COAL BUSINESS CARRIED ON for many years by Mr. JOS. DUNSTAN, on and after the 1st March next, be CONTINUED under the FIRM of J. DUNSTAN AND CO. To the above will be ADDED the BUSINESS of GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, MINE BROKERS, and SHAREDEALERS, MINE PURSERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c. J. DUNSTAN and Co. hope, by strict application to all matters of business entrusted to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Truro, January 24, 1866.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14 ton fly-wheel, with 9 ton BOILER; 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, whim cage, and 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22a, Austinfrasers, London.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, Portable Engine Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., and a 6-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN FLUE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., No. 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

STEAM BOILERS.—HIGH-PRESSURE, WITHOUT RISK OF EXPLOSION.—JORDAN'S PATENT COMBINATION BOILERS are six times as strong as ordinary boilers; they are composed of identical parts of powers, which are proved by the makers to three times the working pressure, and are not loaded to more than a twentieth of their ultimate strength. They can be conveyed to and erected in any situation without a crane. They occupy smaller space than any other boiler of equal power; are made without rivets; steam rapidly, and with great economy of fuel; and afford the greatest facilities for cleaning. They are now manufactured by the Sandcroft Foundry and Engine Works Company, Chester; Messrs. Hayward, Tyder, and Co., 84, 85, Upper Whitecross-street, London; and by the Patentee, Milton Works, South Lambeth-road, London.

For descriptive notices, see *Engineer*, May 25; *Mechanics' Magazine*, May 25; *Mining Journal*, July 28.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER. **THE TURBINE.**—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for fifteen years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or backwater, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable. Further particulars on application, also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY, PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery. London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS IS NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for MINING and ALL OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice. N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete. Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, via Shrewsbury.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN TO INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities, which may be confided to his care, having had over 30 years' experience in lead mining as a miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANT MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Capt. J. Rabey, Coedporth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining district of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

The time is fast approaching when Cornish mining will again resume its position, and we now beg to call the immediate attention of capitalists to buy, as there are many mines just now in the county, if the shares are bought at once, which will soon realise cent. per cent. for their money; and being situated in the immediate neighbourhood, we shall be glad to give every information to parties who will favour us with an enquiry. MINES SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for immediate purchase:— Cook's Kitchen. South Crofty. New Lovell. East Lovell. North Crofty. Wheal Trannack.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to be uninitiated in selecting mines for investment. Messrs. TREDENNICK and CO., ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

COUNTY OF DEVON.
ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1866, at Half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, and in the lots hereunder specified, or other lots, as may be determined at the time of sale, the FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in the LANDS, HEREDITAMENTS, and PREMISES following, viz.:

LOT 1.—All that well-watered and desirable ESTATE called BEARWALLS, containing 17 acres, or thereabouts, of meadow, pasture, arable, and other land, with dwelling-house and ample and commodious farm buildings thereon, situate near Lydford, and in the parish of Peterbury, and being about seven miles from Tavistock, and eight miles from Okehampton, and adjacent to the excellent turnpike-roads between those towns, as well as within about two miles of Lydford station of the South Devon and Launceston Railway, from which station there will shortly be railway communication northward and eastward, in addition to the present communication southward and westward. This estate is especially worthy of the notice of investors and capitalists, as both a mineral and agricultural property, as, from its geological position and character, its containing great deposits of metalliferous wealth may be almost relied on, and it is naturally favourable for mining operations. Early possession of this lot can be given.

LOT 2.—All that MESSUAGE, consisting of a roomy dwelling-house (formerly an inn, and suitable for country lodgings), spacious courtyard and outbuildings, closes of land and premises, and containing about 22 acres, called WATER-YALE, or WATERFIELD, situate near Lydford, and in the parish of Lamerton, and being about seven miles from Tavistock, and eight miles from Okehampton, and adjoining the turnpike-road between those towns, as well as near the Lydford Railway station. This lot will be sold free from great tithes, or rent charge in lieu thereof, or with the same included, but subject to an annuity of £20 a year to a person now aged 66 years. Early possession of this lot can be given.

LOT 3.—All that ESTATE called INGO, or INDIES (excepting the detached field hereinafter mentioned as Lot 4), containing about 47 acres of meadow, pasture, arable, and other land, with a barn thereon, situate in the parish of Lamerton, and between Lydford village and railway station. This lot includes the land immediately east and west of the celebrated Lydford Bridge, on the southern side of the River Lyd, and is a most attractive property, from its beauties and many advantages, and its adaptability for the site of a residence or villas. There are the most certain prospects of great productiveness of metallic minerals in this estate, lodes and veins of a very important character, some of which have proved very productive elsewhere, having been discovered in the property, which also bears indications of profitable tin streaming in ancient times, and can be mined with great facility. This lot is held by the present tenant for the remainder of a term of 14 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1868; but such tenant is willing to give up possession earlier, if it should be desired, upon fair terms. Lot 2 might be advantageously united to and let with Lot 3, as the house and outbuildings of Lot 2 would suit well for the occupant of the two properties.

LOT 4.—All that CLOSE of LAND called LAMBHOLE MEADOW, containing about 4 acres, situate in the parish of Lamerton, on the western side of the road between Lydford village and railway station, at about equal distances from each place. The railway from Exeter and the North of Devon to Lydford will pass through this lot, but in such a way as to leave good sites for merchants' yards and premises, a place of public entertainment, and villas, or other houses, such as railway communication will create an urgent necessity for. There is an excellent and never-failing spring of water in this field. This lot is let till Lady-day, 1868, but possession can be obtained earlier upon fair terms.

LOT 5.—All those PREMISES, comprising the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL at LYDFORD (subject to a lease thereof), the dwelling-house (admirably adapted for lodgings), courtyard, and garden adjoining, and the rich meadow land called Barnshay and Oatenhills, with a plantation situate at Lydford, and containing about 15 acres. This lot is particularly worthy of notice, from the circumstance that a most extraordinary deposit of silver-lead ore was found in it a few years ago, some of which realised the enormous sum of 96l. 18s. per ton. The lode in which this deposit was found has not yet had anything like a fair trial, and a little further development of it may with the utmost confidence be expected to be attended with splendid results. Early possession of this lot can be given. Lots 3 and 5 adjoining, and have the River Lyd flowing between them.

LOT 6.—All those LANDS and PREMISES called HOLDITCH, and that part of the Shop Tenement called PITS MEADOW, containing about 26 acres, situate in the parish of Sheepsfor, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereon. Holditch contains a tin lode, the productiveness of which shall induce the commencement of deeper workings, and these workings, which are far advanced, will, when completed, doubtless lay open a very valuable course of tin ore, which would be very inexpensive to work.

LOT 7.—All that FIELD or CLOSE of LAND called GRATTON, or GREAT PARK, in the parish of Sheepsfor, containing about 4 acres, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereof.

LOT 8.—All those PLANTATIONS called JASPERS, in the parish of Sheepsfor, containing about 4 acres, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereof.

LOT 9.—All that HOUSE, GARDEN, and PREMISES, being part of Shop Tenement, situate in Sheepsfor village.

Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 are held by the present occupier, on a lease which will expire at Lady-day, 1868.

Lydford having lately been inaccessible by railway, and being about to become a railway centre, it will be apparent that land in that locality must henceforth very much benefit and increase in value from railway advantages and facilities for the development of its agricultural and mineral resources. This sale, therefore, affords a most favourable opportunity of acquiring such property, and one not at all likely to occur again.

Mr. James Stephens, of Lydford, will show Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; and the remaining lots may be viewed on application to Mrs. Stanbury Yellowmead, Sheepsfor.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, Uppaton, Milton Abbot; or to Mr. W. P. PAULL, Solicitor, Bank Chambers, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

Dated August 10, 1866.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN THE FOREST OF DEAN,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE WHOLE, OR AN UNDIVIDED MOIETY, OF THE "PARAGON" AND "LEATHER PIT" COLLIERIES, belonging to Mr. Corinn Wadding, with the ENGINE, MACHINERY, and PLANT appertaining thereto.

The collieries command four seams of coal—namely, Twenty Inches, Lourey, Rocky, and Churchway Highdelf—and are estimated to contain 95,000 tons coal. The collieries are worked by two pits, and the engine belonging thereto is situate between them. One of the pits is sunk a distance of 50 yards to the Lourey coal, and the other 85 yards to the Churchway Highdelf, one of which is now in work. One pit is free from water, and the other contains very little. By sinking one of the pits from the Lourey to the Rocky vein of coal, a distance of 28 yards, the collieries would be capable of yielding 100 tons every twenty-four hours.

The premises are situate in the heart of the most populous part of the Forest, and near to the Cinderford Ironworks, the Union Ironworks, and the Forest Branch of the South Wales Railway, with which, by means of a tram-road, the collieries communicate.

For further particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to Mr. CORNELLIS WADDING, Littledean, near Newnham, Gloucestershire; or to Mr. JAMES KNIGHT SMITH, solicitor, Newnham.

LEAD MINE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE, PLANT, and MACHINERY OF TEES SIDE MINE, in ALSTON, CUMBERLAND. This set is very extensive, and is traversed by several powerful veins; from one of the 1000 tons of lead has been raised from a shaft 20 fms. deep, and on a length of ground about 50 fms. in extent, at 1-7th dues. The dues are now 1-20th. Lodgings for miners, workshops, stabling, &c., are all in order for immediate operations. The agent on the mine will show the property; and for other particulars apply to Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Messrs. HILL and HOYLE, No. 123, Cannon-street, London.

RED LION HOTEL, TRURO.—An OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, COMMERCIAL, and POSTING-HOUSE. Very superior accommodation for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen. Ladies and Gentlemen's Coffee and Private Sitting Rooms. Omnibus to meet every train. JANE DOBB, Proprietress.

BOGHEAD CANNEL.—MR. JOHN MACKENZIE, late GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF COAL FIELDS, having resigned his appointment to TAKE UP HARTLEY BOGHEAD CANNEL in NEW SOUTH WALES, yielding from 100 to 150 gallons of oil per ton, is READY TO TREAT WITH ENGLISH CAPITALISTS either for WORKING, LEASING, or SELLING ONE OF THE SECTIONS, for making refined oil for colonial and foreign use. Extent and position of deposits can be ascertained from plans and particulars deposited at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London; and plans, sections, photographs, and specimens will be forwarded on application to Mr. MACKENZIE, Civil Service Club, Sydney, New South Wales.

Cost price of making and delivering refined oil in Sydney is proved to be about 1s. 9d. per gallon. The deposits being isolated patches, competition is to a certain extent limited.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM. MR. DARLINGTON is OPEN TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS TO REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. Mr. DARLINGTON speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of those countries.

Now ready, price 6s., by post 5s. 4d.,
THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:
STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested capital and reserve fund, £50,000.
Annual income, £25,000.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £6 5s. secures £1000 in case of Death, or £6 per week while laid up by Injury.

For particulars apply to the Local Agents, at the Railway Stations, and OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINES.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Hollow v. Hollow and Others, dated the 23rd day of July last, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at One o'clock in the afternoon,—

2 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Thomas Hollow (as executor of the last will and testament of James Hollow, deceased),
133 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, A. Quintrell,
25 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, John Roche (as administrator of the estate and effects of J. M. Roche, deceased); and
7 (3986ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, G. D. Sandy
Of and in the said MINES.

F. HEARLE COCK, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for R. H. Bamfield, Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. Ives).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 22, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the ST. JUST UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINE, in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the UNDERMENTIONED MACHINERY and MATERIALS, viz.:

A 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, fly-wheel with stamps connected, BOILERS; and about 120 fms. of 8 in., 6 in., and 4½ in. rods, with caps and strapping plate complete; about 100 fms. of pumps, bucket rods, winding machines with stamps, BOILERS, bobs, rope, chain, single and double skip-road runners, kibbles, ladders, horse whims, bridge rail, tramroad, tram wagons, buddles, water-wheels, frames, trunks, tin dressing implements, smiths, carpenters, and miners' tools, a quantity of wrought and cast-iron and brass, Norway timber, turning lathe, miners' dial; 9 in., 6 in., and 4 in. H pieces and bottoms, poppet heads, stands, &c.; the account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be had on application to Mr. EDMONDS, the officer of the Court in possession, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 9, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WENDRON CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the WENDRON CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Wendron, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETT, or GRANT, of the said company, and the under-mentioned MINING MACHINERY and MATERIALS, namely:—ONE STEAM ENGINE, 70 in. cylinder, and ONE 50 in. STEAM ENGINE, with rod and wood work; FOUR BOILERS, with steam and feed pipes and fittings, complete; V and angle bobs and stands, centre pieces, capstans, plunger poles, stuffing boxes and glands; door and H-pieces; pumps and windboxes of various sizes; pump and flat rods; steam whim-engine, with 18 in. fly-wheel, and boiler of 7 tons; whim tackle and cage; chain, shafts, and shives; clack pieces; stamps' wheels, axles, and heads; frames and flooring; wood houses and sheds. A quantity of smiths' and miners' tools. Old stamps' leavings, rope, ladders, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. JOHNS, the officer of the Court in possession, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro, Cornwall.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 16, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL HARTLEY MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 22nd day of August inst., on the petition of William John Rawlings, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor and also a contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the WHEEL HARTLEY MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, August 23d, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 5th day of September next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company to WILLIAM MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.—Dated Truro, August 22d, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY.—By an Order, made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above matter, dated the 15th day of August inst., on the petition of William Harvey, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor and also a contributory of the said company, it was ordered that the said TRELOWETH MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro, Cornwall.
Dated Truro, the 16th day of August, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 5th day of September next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company to WM. MICHELL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court at Truro.—Dated Truro, August 22d, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—By an Order, made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the above matter, dated the 15th day of August inst., on the petition of William Harvey, of Hayle, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the said SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro, Cornwall.
Dated Truro, the 16th day of August, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST WHEEL PROSPECT MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 20th day of August inst., on the petition of Thomas Martyn, of Wadebridge, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the WEST WHEEL PROSPECT MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, August 21st, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS MINE, in the parishes of Phillack and Gwinnear, within the said Stannaries, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company, and the under-mentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:

ONE 45 in. cylinder ENGINE, with BOILER, 10 tons; 10 fms. 8 in. plunger-lift, 90 fms. 12 in. ditto, 2 15 fms. 12 in. drawing-lifts, 35 fms. 11 in. wood main-lift, 1 V-bob, 1 balance-bob, 17 arm capstan and 48 ft. shears, whim and capstan chain, pumps and windboxes of various sizes, a quantity of steel, new and old iron, smiths' and miners' tools, 6 cwt. whim-rope, several launders, wheel and landing barrows, a large quantity of new and old timber, &c., account-house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

For further particulars apply to Mr. WILLIAM MOSS, the officer of the Court in possession of the mine, or to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, August 22, 1866.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY OF HAWKMOOR MINE, situate in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL. This mine adjoins Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, and other rich mining properties. Tenders will be received by the committee, during the present month, at the offices of the company, 15, New Broad-street, London. The mine can be inspected by applying to the Purser, Mr. PONSFORD FISHER, Central Hall, Plymouth.—Dated London, August 4, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WOODLEY LANE TIN WORKS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by His Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 22nd day of August inst., on the petition of Thomas Martyn, of Wadebridge, within the said Stannaries, a creditor of the said company, it was ordered that the WOODLEY LANE TIN WORKS MINING COMPANY should be WOUND-UP by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.
Dated Truro, August 23d, 1866.

In Chancery.

TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and of the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon hearing the affidavits of the said Official Manager, and upon reading the London Gazette of the 29th and 24th days of July, 1866, the Times newspapers of the 21st and 26th days of July, 1866, the Mining Journal newspapers of the 21st and 28th days of July, 1866, the affidavit of Edward Lavender Biden, sworn on the 31st day of July, 1866, and the exhibits A and B respectively therein referred to, and the schedules or exhibits respectively marked A, B, C, and D therein referred to, and the affidavit of Waterhouse Skinner Clarke, sworn on the 31st day of July, 1866, and the exhibits A and B respectively therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is peremptorily ordered that a CALL of ONE POUND TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE be made on all the contributories of this company, and it is peremptorily ordered that each of such contributories do, on or before the 1st day of September, 1866, pay to Robert Palmer Harding, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the books of the company with such call.

R. P. HARDING, No. 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager.
W. J. BARRETT, Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons, Solicitor.

In Chancery.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD AT CHAMBERS.

MONDAY, 30th day of JULY, 1866.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP AMENDMENT ACT, 1857, and the BULLER AND BERTHA MINE COMPANY.—Upon the application of the Official Manager of the above-named company, and upon reading an order dated 9th August, 1862, the London Gazette of the 29th and 24th days of July, 1866, the Times newspapers of the 21st and 26th days of July, 1866, and the Mining Journal newspapers of the 21st and 28th days of July, 1866, and the affidavit of Edward Lavender Biden, sworn this day, and the schedules or exhibits respectively marked A, B, C, and D, therein referred to, and the affidavits of Waterhouse Skinner Clarke, sworn this day, and the exhibits respectively marked A and B, therein referred to, and now on the file of proceedings in this matter, it is peremptorily ordered that a CALL of ONE POUND PER SHARE be made on all the contributories of this company, and it is peremptorily ordered that each of such contributories do, on or before the 1st day of September, 1866, pay to Edmund Pullen, the Official Manager of the said company, at his office, No. 3, Bank-buildings, in the City of London, the balance (if any) which will be due from him after debiting his account in the company's books with such call.

E. PULLEN, No. 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager.
OLIVERSON, PEACHEY, and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, Solicitors.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.
29TH AUGUST INSTANT.

MESSRS. KINSMAN AND HOCKADAY have received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at CORNUBIA MINE, in the parish of Roche, near St. Austell, Cornwall (subject to conditions to be then and there produced), the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—

A 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 and 8 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS 10 tons each, in excellent condition.

A 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, and 32 heads of stamps, with iron axles, fly-wheel, &c., all complete and equal to new.

A 30 ft. diameter CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 2½ ft. breast, with double-acting WINDING MACHINE, recently erected new, head launders, &c., all in good condition.

30 fms. of bucket pitwork, ranging from 8 to 10 in. bore, with bucket rods, flange pins, rings, &c.

70 fms. of 13 in. forcing lift, in two plunger bottoms.

12 fms. of 12 in. drawing lift.

7 fms. of 16 in. ditto.

2 16 heads cast-iron stamp axles, new.

Capstan shears and shives complete, flat-rod shaft.

2 other shears, with shives complete.

1 pit bob, with connection rods, and about 20 fms. of 1½ in. flat-rods; a quantity of other flat-rods, of different sizes; wrought-iron angle bob; a large number of pulleys of various sizes, adapted for mining and clay work purposes; several sets of shaft head gear, railway iron, saddles and rangers, 2 horse whips, steam and horse whim kibbles; dressing floors, complete in all the appliances in tin mines, consisting of drags, round and hand buddles, tin frames, kieves, and dressing tools; smiths' bellows, anvil, and an assortment of smiths' and miners' tools; a large quantity of launders of various sizes; a very excellent drying tub, affording about 30 by 9 ft. of heating surface, with brickwork and drying-house furniture in chate, framing, and other external fittings; a quantity of new and old wrought and cast scrap iron, a number of new and used barrows, a quantity of new and old timber, slates, bricks, some articles of account-house furniture, several good wood sheds, and a quantity of fire-wood, &c.

Also, the tinstuff and leavings.

The pitwork and main rods being under water, the whole of the machinery and materials on the mine will be first offered in One Lot, at Eleven o'clock; and if not so sold the sale by separate lots will commence at Twelve o'clock punctually.

The engines thereon are most conveniently situated for removal, there being a good approach by a main road direct through the mine.

For viewing, apply on the premises; and for further information, to J. E. UPTON, Esq., 6, East Parade, Leeds; or to the Auctioneers, at St. Austell.

Dated August 14, 1866.

CHESHIRE.

RE THE MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SALE OF PLANT, ENGINE, MACHINERY, STOCK, &c., two miles from the Alderley Edge Railway station.

MR. BROADHURST begs to announce that he has received instructions from the liquidator of the above-named company to SELL its PROPERTY and EFFECTS BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, at Mottram St. Andrew, aforesaid, on Thursday, the 30th day of August, 1866, in lots to suit purchasers, including a valuable 18 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, by West, St. Austell, Cornwall; TWO BOILERS, one 7 and the other 5 tons; feed pump and piping, plunger lifts, with ram; a large quantity of windrope, &c.; iron bobs, plates, and sword, with 12 fms. 6 in. rods; double and single winches, stone and wood tanks, lead clisters; treble, double, and single blocks; 12 head stamps, crusher, with two pairs of rolls, two hauling machines, wood and iron wagons, fan machine, wood and earthen pumps, gutta percha and glass carbos, large wood vats, filters, iron boilers, 30 fms. ladders, timber shoots, quantity of new and old iron, smiths' and miners' tools, turning lathe, timber, joiners' bench and tools, office fixtures, &c.

Catalogues of the property may be obtained from Capt. PASCOE, on the premises; the Auctioneer, Brunswick-street, Macclesfield; Mr. CHARLES EDWARD PROCTOR, solicitor, 2, Exchange-street, Macclesfield; and Messrs. J. and C. COLE, solicitors, 36, Essex-street, London, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. PARISH OF CADOXTON-JUSTA-NEATH.

SALE OF A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, MANUFACTURING SITE, BUILDING GROUND, GROUND RENTS, &c.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS begs respectfully to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Neath, on Wednesday, September 5, 1866, at Three o'clock, all that VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, with the MANSION HOUSE and APURTENANCES, known as LONLAS, situate in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, close to the Llanmawr Station of the Great Western Railway, together with a large quantity of FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND, FIRE-BRICK WORKS, COTTAGES, GROUND RENTS, &c., full particulars of which, with plan, may be had, and further information obtained, on application to Messrs. NEWMAN, LYON, and NEWMAN, Solicitors, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, and Yeoville, Somerset; or to Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Solicitor, Neath; or at the Auctioneer's offices at Neath and Swansea.—August, 1866.

ABSOLUTE SALE.—TO CAPITALISTS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.

MR. JOHN M. LEEDER is instructed by the mortgagee in possession to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (subject to such conditions as shall then and there be produced), on Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1866, at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, Swansea, the VALUABLE COLLIERY and COAL FIELDS, containing 300 acres or thereabouts, known as the KILLAN COLLIERY and COAL FIELDS, situated

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST AND NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg most especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS OF ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS' TOOLS AND RAILWAY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE THEIR BEST ATTENTION.
NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to erect the same, where required.
Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRATTLE CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSELY.
CRAIK BROTHERS are prepared to supply coal and COKE WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon leasing companies.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
SALTLEY WORKS (BIRMINGHAM).
Successors to Messrs. JOSEPH WRIGHT AND SONS.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND RAILWAY IRONWORK of every description.
RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS built for CASH, or upon DEFERRED PAYMENTS EXTENDING over a period of from THREE to TEN YEARS.
A large number of COAL, IRONSTONE, BALLAST, and other WAGONS to be LET ON HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, No. 8, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED IRON, AND HEAVY SMITHS' WORK FOR ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS OF PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURN- TABLES, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS OF FIELD, ROAD, AND BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, AND CARRIAGE WHEELS, WITH WOOD OR IRON NAVES. BEARING MACHINES, GLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.
IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.
JAMES DEWHIRST, Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.
WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.
London Agent—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, AND CONTRACTORS' WHEELS AND AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.
3 and 4, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER,
FOR ENGINEERS AND MECHANICAL PURPOSES.
VALVES—for Marine and Land Engines' Steam Packing, sheet or roll. DELIVERY AND SUCTION HOSE—for Brewers, Distillers, Fire-engines, Gardens, &c.
MACHINE BANDS—for all descriptions of Machinery.
GAS TUBING—with or without wire.
GAUGE GLASS RINGS; WASHERS.
Price Lists free on application.
SOUTHWARK INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).
67, GRANGE ROAD, BERMONDSEY, LONDON, S.E.

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.
THE WEST ARDLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY TO MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN THE COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN THE LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONNISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, OR USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

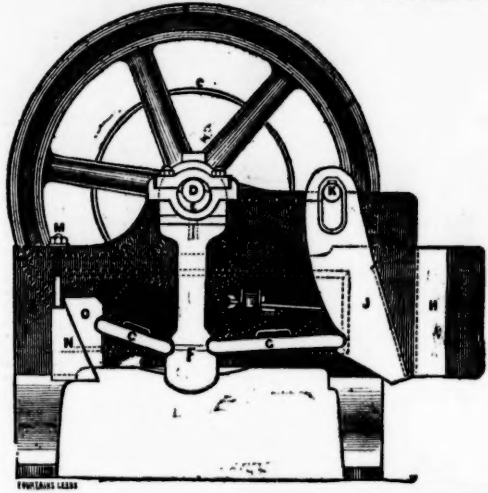
GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT AND ROUND HEMP AND IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER AND THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD OF STRENGTH.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.
This patent pump is the MOST EFFICIENT in existence for LIFTING ANY QUANTITY of WATER from ANY DEPTH. One lifting from a depth of 170 ft. may be seen at work daily, on application to the
Messrs. J. JACKSON AND CO., ENGINEERS, 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Who SUPPLY PUMPS and LICENCES.
Communications to Mr. Bastier, the patentee, to be sent to the same address.

AGENT FOR THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM, YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE,
MR. THOMAS GREENER, MINING OFFICE, NORTHGATE, DARLINGTON.

SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS, and the "RECONNOITERER" GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free.—This TOURIST'S FAVORITE, through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscapes at 30 miles, Jupiter's moons, &c.—The MARGUITS OF CARMARTHEN: "The reconnoiterer is very good."—The EARL OF BREADALBANE: "I find it all you say, and wonderfully powerful for so very small a glass."—EARL OF CAITHNESS: "It is a beautiful glass."—Rev. Lord SCARSDALE: "approves of it."—Lord GIFFORD, of Ampney: "Most useful."—Lord GARVAGH: "Remarkably good."—Sir DION CAYLEY, of Brompton: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—Sir W. H. FIELDEN: "I do not think it can be surpassed; it gives great satisfaction."—Capt. SENDEY, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, "found it effective at 1000 yards range."—F. H. FAWKES, of Farnley Hall, Esq.: "I never before, although I have tried many, met a glass combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—The Field: "We have carefully tried it at 500-yard range, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price."—Notes and Queries: "What intending tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion?" The celebrated HYTHE GLASS shows bullet-marks at 1200-yards, and men at 3½ miles; price, 31s. 6d. All the above, respectively bearing the registered trademarks, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from SALOM and Co., 98, Princess-street, Edinburgh, and 137, Regent-street, London, W.
A few hours will carry a glass to almost the remotest town in the United Kingdom.
No agents of any kind anywhere.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.
BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.
It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw, about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HURST.
Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDOX, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCESTER.

Quora, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1866.
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c.
ENGINES FOR STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES FOR COMMON ROADS, AND AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASSE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
Special Drawings when required.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.
International Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS
(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-iron tubes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE, HAVE BEEN AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-iron tubes and fittings.
Warehouse, 51, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

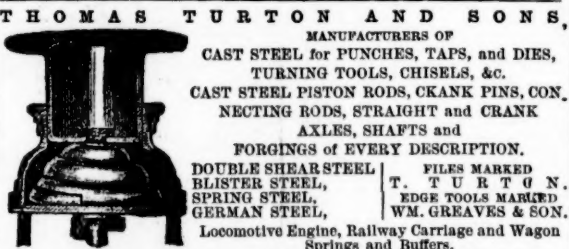
BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY-FUSE OBTAINED THE PRIZE MEDALS at the ROYAL EXHIBITION of 1851, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, in London, and at the IMPERIAL EXPOSITION held in Paris, in 1865.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
OF TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

Gun Cotton—By Royal Letters Patent.

PRENTICE'S BLASTING GUN-COTTON.
This wonderful material, which may be used in hard or soft rock, and for every description of mining and quarrying work, has been still FURTHER REDUCED IN PRICE. It will be found VERY MUCH CHEAPER than powder, FAR LESS DANGEROUS, and PRODUCING NO SMOKE it may be used with great advantage in deep cuttings or close ends.
In favour of gun-cotton much has been said; it seems destined to supplant gunpowder to a very great extent.—Vide Scientific Review.
The advantages of gun-cotton for mining purposes consist—1. In its immense power and velocity of discharge.—2. The absence of smoke.—And, 3. That if exposed to damp it can be restored by drying, and rendered as effective as at first.—Engineer.
One well-known characteristic of gun-cotton is that of freedom from smoke and deleterious gases, hence its adaptation to mining purposes; whilst its great power renders a less amount of boring necessary, and the process of tunnelling and excavating cheaper and quicker.—Standard.
Experiments show that in blasting rocks 1 oz. of gun-cotton would produce the effect of 6 ozs. of powder.—Morning Post.
Every contractor, mine owner, and quarryman should give GUN COTTON an immediate trial. Small cases are prepared specially for sample orders, and may be obtained, with full particulars, from
THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
173, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES, TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK AXLES, SHAFTS and FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL, FILES MARKED T. T. U. R. T. G. N.
BLISTER STEEL, EDGE TOOLS MARKED WM. GREAVES & SON.
GERMAN STEEL, Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon Springs and Buffers.
SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C., Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.



CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warranty. Orders executed according to their date of priority.
Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

Patent Flat and Round Wire and Hemp Ropes, &c.
JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTEES,
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THE WREXHAM ADVERTISER, DENBIGHSHIRE, FLINTSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, CHESHIRE, AND NORTH WALES REGISTER (Established 1848).—The town of Wrexham forms the centre of a large and important agricultural and mining district, which, from the increasing attention of capitalists, added by the advantages afforded by new railways, is rapidly increasing in population, and bids fair to rival Wolverhampton in commercial importance. The Advertiser, partaking of the general prosperity, has largely increased its weekly circulation, 1000 more copies being now issued of each impression than at the close of 1864, and it now has a circulation more than double that of any other paper published in Denbighshire and Flintshire, and is the only medium by which advertisers can fully and effectually communicate with the public generally in those counties. Price 2d., stamped 3d. Published by Bayley and Bradley, Advertiser office, Wrexham.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764.)
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
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Published every morning, price 1d.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

THE STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL MERCURY AND MIDDLESBOROUGH NEWS (published at Hartlepool) is eminently the organ of the Coal, Iron, and Shipbuilding Trades in the extensive Mining and Maritime District of South Durham and Cleveland, with which it has been closely identified since its origin. The "Mercury" was for years the only newspaper published in South Durham and Cleveland, and is yet the only one published more than once a week. Advertisements to be forwarded to the publisher, Mr. JOHN H. BELL, Southgate, Hartlepool.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS,
published by Profs. SILLIMAN and DANA (aided editorially by Profs. Gray, Agassiz, Gibbs, Johnson, Brush, and Newton), at New Haven, Connecticut, every other month, commencing each year with January. In numbers of 140 pages each, making two volumes a year. Now in its forty-eighth year. The ninety-second volume (or forty-second volume of second series) commences on July 1, 1866. Messrs. Trubner and Co., 40, Paternoster-row, London, agents.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	8 7 8	0 10 0	Aug. 1866
200	Botallack, t. c. St. Just	9 0 0	300	275 300	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	9 0 0	—	—	9 per cent.	—	Mar. 1866
1000	Bronfroyd, t. Cardigan*	12 0 0	—	—	8 7 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1866
916	Cargill, s. f. Newlyn	15 5 7	12	10 12	13 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Eryn, c. Cardiganshire*	7 10 0	—	—	20 18 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1866
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	552 10 0	5 0 0	Apr. 1866
280	Derwent Mines, s. f. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1866
1024	Devon Gr. Consols, c. Tavistock*	1 0 0	400	—	1030 0 0	6 0 0	July, 1866
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	814 10 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	7	6 1/2	14 5 6	0 2 6	July, 1866
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	118 10 0	2 0 0	May, 1866
128	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	379 10 0	3 0 0	July, 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. t. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	10 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	2 7 6	0 7 6	May, 1866
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	68 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	20	19 1/2	4 15 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
9808	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston*	40 0 0	19	21 1/2	10 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
1024	Herodfoot, t. near Liskeard	4 0 0	31	30 35	37 10 0	1 0 0	Apr. 1866
6000	Hingston Down, t. c. t.	5 10 6	3	—	10 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	470 0 0	3 0 0	July, 1866
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 7 0	0 2 0	July, 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co. t. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	202 8 0	4 5 0	Aug. 1866
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore*	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1866
600	Pant-y-Glyn, s. f.	29 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	May, 1866
200	Parys, c. Cardigan	50 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	23	21 23	80 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1866
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	329 10 0	3 0 0	July, 1866
6000	South Darren, t. c.	3 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	7	9 1/2	18 1 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	47 10 0	65	60 65	13 7 6	0 3 0	Aug. 1866
400	West Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	5 2 6	110	110 120	459 4 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1866
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan*	5 2 6	75	—	621 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4295	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	2 19 0	0 1 6	May, 1866
2090	Wheal Rose, c. Scorrier*	—	6	4 1/2	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	130	135 145	226 15 0	5 0 0	Apr. 1866
1040	Wheal Trelawny, s. f. Liskeard	5 17 0	9	8 9	54 0 6	0 5 0	June, 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1055	Craddock Moor, c. St. Cleer	10 11 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, t. Mold*	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. Gwyn	31 0 0	—	—	35 6 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
6000	East Carn Breca, c. Redruth	3 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	19 18 11	0 16 1	July, 1865
20000	Mineral Co. of Ireland, c. t. c.	7 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. t.	1 6 6	—	—	26 14 0	0 5 0	July, 1865
6000	West Basset, c. Illogan*	1 10 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Emu, t. Christow	8 0 0	5	5 1/2	59 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	5	5 1/2	15 11 0	0 11 0	Nov. 1865
7000	Wicklow, c. Wicklow*	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	9	8 1/2	2 12 6	0 10 0	Apr. 1866
1500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—	—	1 3 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
23000	Fortuna, t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent. per annum.	—	—
10000	Gonessa, t. c. [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £2 pd.]	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	June, 1866
15000	Linares, t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1865
9275	New Wildberg, t.	2 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
50000	Panulicillo, c. f.	3 0 0	—	—	2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
10000	Pontarbat, s. f. France*	20 0 0	—	—	0 15 6	0 1 0	July, 1866
97500	Port Phillip, c. Clunet*	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1866
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t.	15 0 0	—	—	68 15 0	4 0 0	Jan. 1866
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*	15 0 0	48	46 48	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 £2 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865
40000	West Canada Mining Company*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
10000	Alten and Quenenang United, c.	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1865
20000	Australian, c. South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June, 1865
2164	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Cuba	40 0 0	1 1/2	3 4	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
10000	Copapo Mining Company, Chile	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1862
100000	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil*	14 0 0	1	3 1	0 9 0	0 9 0	Dec. 1863
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1866
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc. Nova Scotia*	20 0 0	—	—	21 0 0	1 0 0	Aug. 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lustanina (Portugal)	2 10 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
10815	Marquita and New Granada*	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico	24 5 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. f.	3 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1864
40000	Yudamutana, c. S. A. f.	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamillos, t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, c. f.	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France* [15750 £8 pd.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Capula, s. Mexico*	1 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Chontales, c. s. Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Copapo Smelting, Chile*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines' Co. of South Australia* [150 £100 pd.]	150 470	—	—	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey, c. Brazil*	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chiles Silver and Reduction Company*	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortuna, c. West Australia*	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. New Granada*	1 7 6	88	1/4 1/2	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. South Australia*	1 11 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land Mining, c. New Zealand*	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
12000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron* [5000 £5 pd., 3000 £3 pd.]	—	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Gold*	1 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. New Zealand* [5000 fully paid]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
40000	Pestarena, c. f.	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Quebrada, c. Venezuela*	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, t. [5000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	0 7 6	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Rosa Grande, c. Brazil*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico*	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. Spain	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Val Antigua, c. f.	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, s. c. f.	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company*	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
50000	Vallanzasca, c. Italy*	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. [10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthley, c. South Australia*	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. dome.	
40000	Alliance*	25 0 0	19 1/2	20 21	..
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance*	5 0 0	4 1/2	..	..
40000	Australasia*	40 0 0	68	66 68	..
40000	Bank of Egypt*	25 0 0	30	28 30	..
40000	Bank of Otago*†	10 0 0	—	..	..
40000	Bank of Victoria, Australia*	25 0 0	41	38 41	..
40000	Bank of New Zealand*	10 0 0	18	..	1
40000	Bank of Queensland*†	25 0 0	12	17 19	..
40000	Brazilian and Portuguese*†	10 0 0	9	..	1
915	Canada Company*†	32 10 0	80	8 9	..
40000	Canadian Loan and Investment*	2 10 0	1 1/2	..	..
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China*†	20 0 0	16	17 19	..
40000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China*	25 0 0	36	36 37	..
40000	Colonial*	10 0 0	16	15 17	1
40000	Colonial*	25 0 0	40	38 40	..
40000	Company of African Merchants.*†	3 0 0	3	2 1/2	3
40000	Consolidated Bank*†	4 0 0	5	4 1/2	5 1/2
40000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England*†	8 0 0	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
40000	Discount Corporation*†	20 0 0	7	9 10	..
40000	East London*†	5 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2
40000	English, Scottish, & Aust., Chart.*†	20 0 0	19	16 18	..
40000	English and Swedish*†	20 0 0	14	..	..
40000	General Credit and Finance of London*†	6 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	..
40000	Imperial Bank*	20 0 0	25	24 26	..
40000	International Financial Society*†	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	..
40000	International Land Credit*†	6 0 0	—	..	1
40000	London African Trading*†	10 0 0	—	..	..
40000	London Charid. Bank of Australia*	20 0 0	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
40000	London and County*	20 0 0	64	64 66	..
40000	London Financial Association*†	25 0 0	1 1/2	12	..
40000	London Joint-Stock*	15 0 0	43	42 44	..
40000	London Mercantile Discount*	10 0 0	—	..	..
40000	London and South-Western*†	20 0 0	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
40000	London and Westminster*	20 0 0	92	92 94	..
40000	Mercantile and Exchange*†	11 10 0	—	..	..
1156	Metropolitan and Provincial*†	20 0 0	10	11 13	..
40000	Mineral Rights Association*	1 0 0	1	1 1/2	1
40000	National of Australia*	4 0 0	6	..	..
40000	National of Liverpool*†	10 0 0	14	13 15	..
40000	National of London*	10 0 0	70	68 70	..
40000	New South Wales*	20 0 0	43	43 45	..
40000	Ottoman Company*†	3 0 0	—	..	..
40000	Union of Australia*†	25 0 0	46	46 48	..
40000	Union of London*	15 0 0	47	46 48	..